

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris,
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,
New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

No. 33,956 18/92

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

Primary Lesson: Voters Are Turned Off In Pennsylvania Poll, Clinton Narrows the Integrity Gap

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Pennsylvania voters have emphatically confirmed two trends in American politics this year — a tepid reaction to the presidential candidates of both major parties, and the surge of women toward broader political influence.

More predictable was the straight presidential news. Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, who has had no effective opposition since he swept to victory in the tumultuous New York primary three weeks ago, took 57 percent of the vote cast in Pennsylvania, where 169 Democratic delegates were at stake.

His nomination seems more likely than ever. But it was a rather pallid triumph, given the state of play.

Mr. Clinton picked up more delegates Wednesday as he met with congressional Democrats who will go to their party's convention in New York as so-called superdelegates. During a meeting in the House chamber, several of the lawmakers who were previously uncommitted announced their en-

dorsement of Mr. Clinton, United Press International reported.

[The House Democratic leader, Richard A. Gephardt, predicted, "He's going to pick up a lot of superdelegates who have heretofore been uncommitted and at the end of this day he will have a much larger delegate total and be much further along the road to winning the nomination before the New York convention begins."]

Former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California, who largely refrained from engaging Mr. Clinton in Pennsylvania and ran only a few toothless television commercials, got 26 percent of the vote. Former Senator Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts, who pulled out of the race six weeks ago, then refused to re-enter it, scored in the double digits with 13 percent.

The turnout was tiny, as Governor Robert F. Casey, a Democrat, had predicted, reflecting a lack of passion for the presumed nominee.

Still, Mr. Clinton moved closer to a mathematical victory. With 2,145 convention delegates needed to win the nomination, he had 1,499 after Tuesday's voting. The second

largest bloc was made up of uncommitted delegates, 569. Mr. Tsongas was next with 535 delegates and Mr. Brown had won 321.

In addition, Mr. Clinton took what may prove to be important strides in Pennsylvania toward dealing with his character problems. Six of 10 Democrats interviewed at the polls after casting their ballots said he had the integrity needed to be president, a somewhat better showing than he made in New York on April 7, if not a ringing endorsement.

But at the same time, 4 in 10 of those who voted for Mr. Clinton said they had reservations about him. Three in 10 Democratic voters said they expected President George Bush to win in the fall, an unusual level of pessimism so early in the year, and more than half said they were dissatisfied with the choices presented to them.

Mr. Bush won 77 percent of the vote in the Republican primary, with the more conservative Patrick J. Buchanan, his challenger, getting 23 percent.

According to a running count kept by the Associated Press, the president's victory gave him 1,092 delegates, 13 short of the absolute See CLINTON, Page 3



A bicyclist trying to filter out exhaust fumes while he pedaled in Frankfurt on Wednesday. Motorists jammed the city's center as the strike by transit workers spread.

Metalworkers Join Ranks Of Strikers In Germany

Private Union Stages Short-Term Walkouts as Public Stoppages Grow

By Richard E. Smith

FRANKFURT — Public workers tightened their grip on Germany on Wednesday during the third day of the country's most serious labor strife in two decades.

The ranks of strikers swelled to include nearly all garbage collectors, more transportation and postal workers and, for the first time, hospital employees, forcing some medical centers to drastically cut schedules.

The government spokesman, Dieter Vogel, said Bonn might make telephone contact with the unions in the next few days, but otherwise neither side was showing any readiness to back down in the bitter showdown.

The public workers were joined for the first time by private sector employees as IG Metall, the nation's largest union, with about 3.5 million metalworkers, organized a series of warning strikes to show solidarity.

The main public employees union said that about 150,000 workers were on strike Wednesday, up from about 100,000 on Tuesday. IG Metall said 196,000 workers had taken part in brief stoppages of several hours or less. An accord that had prevented the metalworkers from striking expired at midnight Tuesday.

Union spokesmen indicated that strikes by ground transportation workers, which crippled several major urban areas, might be eased over the coming three-day weekend. As in much of the rest of Europe, Friday is a national holiday in honor of workers.

The government maintains that the public workers' strike, unlike the previous one two decades ago, is unpopular with the German public. The unions dispute this but are conscious of the public inconvenience, and this in part may explain why much public transportation will be restored during the holiday weekend.

But the unions vowed to keep applying steady pressure and made it clear that their major weapon in the short term would be the refusal to collect garbage.

"We can take a long breather and add more pressure if we have to," said Monika Wulf-Mathies, chief of the major public workers' union. She criticized Chancellor Helmut Kohl's refusal to raise the government's pay offer and said that he "knows nothing about life."

Mr. Kohl said in Bonn that government employees should not "sink to our knees at the first opportunity."

"The unions are endangering the stability of the mark and hampering reconstruction in Eastern Germany," said Friedrich Bohl, an aide to Mr. Kohl.

The major public employees union is at this point not willing to resume talks unless the See STRIKES, Page 4

As Top Leaders Discuss It, New World Order Slips In

Post-Cold-War Events Outpace the Talk

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although there has been much talk about building a new post-Cold War political order, events here in the last few days make clear that a new economic order may be emerging even more rapidly.

Consider these developments in the whirlwind of high-level economic meetings in Washington:

• The 15 republics in the former Soviet Union will soon be joining two bastions of capitalism, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

• Hamstrung by debt and deficit, the United States, once so economically powerful that it could single-handedly finance the reconstruction of postwar Europe, now feels compelled to turn to the IMF to lead the effort to rebuild the former Soviet Union.

• Sounding like an economic development official from Kansas, Deputy Prime Minister Yegor T. Gardar, Russia's chief economic policy maker, came to the symbolic heart of capitalism — the U.S. Chamber of Commerce — to woo companies with arguments that Russia was fertile territory for outside investors.

• The United States pressed Germany and

Japan to do more to spur the sluggish world economy, but German officials — angry — and Japanese officials — diplomatically — said they were too big to be pushed around by the United States. Besides, they said, Washington should clean up its own economic house before it tells others what to do.

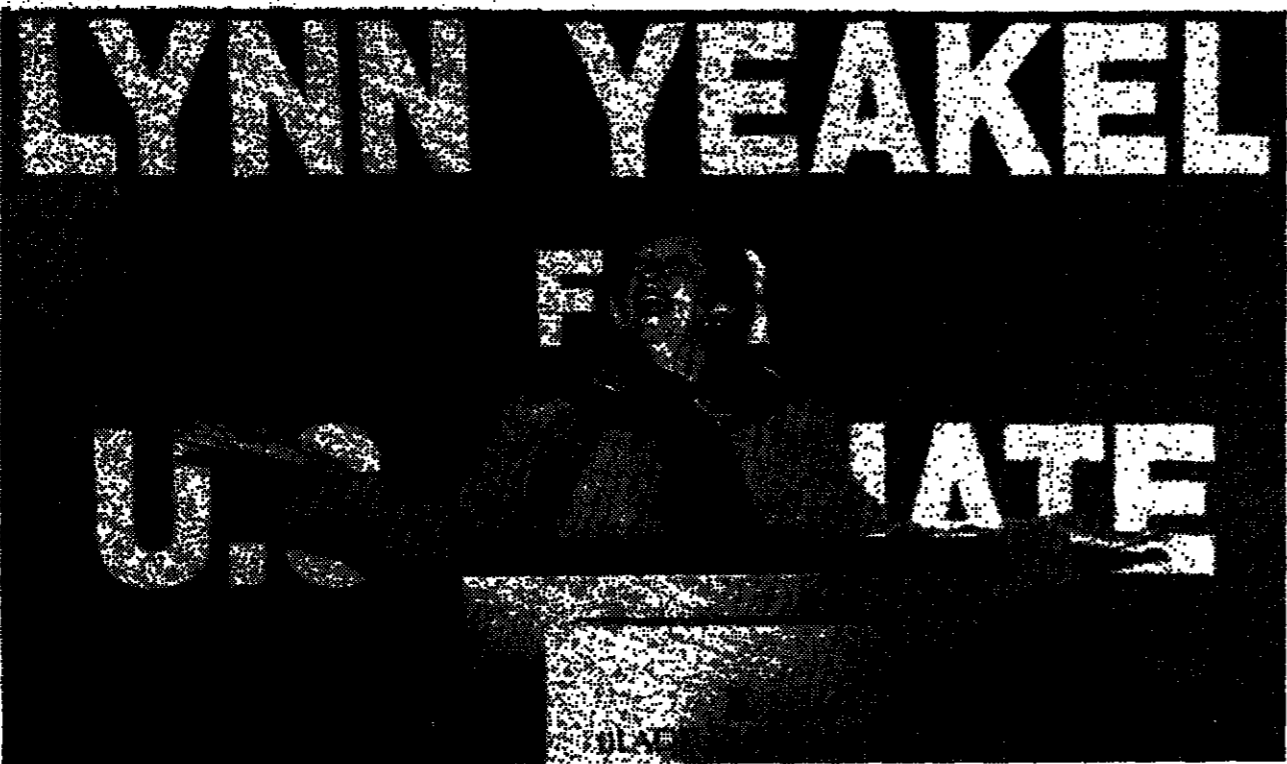
These developments are all pieces in a new economic mosaic in which the war between communism and capitalism has ended, and

NEWS ANALYSIS

almost all countries have turned to a market economy. Although China and Cuba continue to embrace communism, even they are using features of a market economy.

The new mosaic also shows that the United States is no longer the undisputed economic colossus able to muscle other countries into line. While this new order will mean less ideological friction, it seems sure to foster economic disputes as countries feel emboldened to stand up to Washington.

"Germany and Europe have gained in economic strength relative to the U.S., hastened by the weakening of the U.S. fiscal situation in the 1980s," said Stanley Fischer, a Massachusetts See ORDER, Page 13



A joyous Lynn Yeakel in Philadelphia on Wednesday after winning the Democratic nomination for the Senate from Pennsylvania.

Outsider With Message Makes Her Mark

By Dale Russakoff
Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — Last fall, Lynn H. Yeakel was a little-known president of a charity for women and children tugging to her friends and family about the Senate Judiciary Committee's handling of Anita F. Hill's sexual harassment charges against the Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas.

"I looked at those 14 men, and particularly at my senator, Arlen Specter, and I thought: These are not the people I want running my life and my children's and grandchildren's lives," said Mrs. Yeakel, a political novice who on Tuesday won her party's nomination to challenge Mr. Specter in November.

That sentiment, the heart of Mrs. Yeakel's campaign, appears to have electrified Pennsylvania's otherwise turned-off electorate more than anything else that happened in a television ad that opened with the senator

grilling Ms. Hill and then switched to Mrs. Yeakel, who asked, "Did this make you as mad as it made me? I'm Lynn Yeakel and it's time we did something about the mess in Washington."

Mrs. Yeakel, 50, a resident of suburban Philadelphia's affluent Main Line, lent or donated more than \$200,000 of her own money to finance her ads, and raised more than \$500,000 from individuals and political action committees.

What surprised some political observers is that her message worked with men as well as women.

Mrs. Yeakel, with 44 percent of the vote, led her nearest rival by 11 points. Lieutenant Governor Mark Singel, 38, who received the state party endorsement and was favored to win until last week, ran second with 33 percent.

"I got into the race to unseat Arlen Specter and I think the fury at him is wider and deeper than anyone realized," Mrs. Yeakel said Monday in a campaign swing through Philadelphia. In Pittsburgh, she was approached by a woman who said: "Every time that ad comes on and then you come on, I say, 'Yes!'"

Declaring solidarity with other women who are candidates, Mrs. Yeakel told supporters at the Hilton Hotel on Tuesday night: "Many of us are coming out of the community, out of grass-roots organizations. We know about working with people of all different backgrounds to get a job done, and that's what I'm going to take to Washington — the politics of experience."

As a leader of the charity Women's Way, she was successful in luring large corporate donations to finance programs for battered spouses, job training, abortion counseling, family health care and other services.

Despite the state party endorsement of Mr. Singel, Mrs. Yeakel's victory was a surprise. See YEAKEL, Page 3

Reaching Its Goal, Afghan Coalition Puzzles Over a Wayward Chief

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

KABUL — The new Islamic government in Afghanistan, installed this week after 14 years of war waged by mujahidin guerrillas, faces an uncertain future that revolves in many ways around a single question: What should be done about Gulbuddin Hekmatyar?

Mr. Hekmatyar is the radical Islamic firebrand who contributed mightily to the long war effort but who has now decided to beat a separate path to power.

His challenge is not simply a bid for power in isolated, impoverished Afghanistan. A charismatic Islamic intellectual who entered politics

on the turbulent campus of Kabul University in the 1960s, Mr. Hekmatyar has built — with guns and money delivered from the United States and other countries during the 1980s — a

NEWS ANALYSIS

regionally influential guerrilla movement that has trained Islamic fighters from Bangladesh to Algeria.

He advocates the spread of politicized Islam into the newly independent republics of Central Asia.

An accomplished mythmaker and propagandist, Mr. Hekmatyar has also seized the leadership of radical nationalists among Afghani-

stan's long-dominant Pashtun ethnic group, whose fierce pride and convoluted tribal bonds so confounded the British that they withdrew their empire from the region that is now Afghanistan.

A century later, Mr. Hekmatyar's blend of modern pan-Islamic radicalism, ancient Pashtun nationalism and raw opportunism has proved potent in the Afghan war's endgame.

His opponents call him a terrorist, a fanatic and a potentially ruthless dictator. His supporters see him as a strong, uncompromising leader, one of the few among the Afghan mujahidin able to take power and hold it.

This week in Kabul, his forces are on the

streets and massed in the surrounding mountains, sometimes fighting hard to prove they are right. For now, they appear to be on the defensive, but the military and political situation remains highly volatile.

Already, the loose coalition of guerrilla commanders, religious leaders, tribal elders, former Communist generals and ethnic minority militias that took the reins of power in Kabul on Tuesday under the leadership of Sighnabullah Mojaddidi appears to be divided on how to deal with the challenge that Mr. Hekmatyar poses to them, the country and the region.

Some want to punish Mr. Hekmatyar's recalcitrant guerrillas, isolate his larger armored

force and destroy him militarily and politically — in effect, to break the myth of invincibility that he has cultivated over the last decade in the battle against the Soviet-backed Communist government.

They say that Mr. Hekmatyar has overplayed his hand by defying his mujahidin comrades and striking for power on his own, that his power has been greatly overestimated and that the time is right to eliminate his threat.

But others are sympathetic to Mr. Hekmatyar's Islamic ideology, reluctant to cause further bloodshed, fearful of a Pashtun backlash or anxious to use Mr. Hekmatyar's strength as See KABUL, Page 4

Kiosk

Disclosure of Sources Ordered in Ulster Case

LONDON (WP) — A British High Court on Wednesday ordered the Channel Four Television and an independent production company here to disclose the names of confidential sources used in a documentary alleging widespread police collusion in the killings of up to 20 Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland in recent years.

The case marked the first time that the police have invoked Britain's sweeping Prevention of Terrorism Act to compel journalists to reveal their sources.

Dow Jones
Up 25.26
3,333.18

The Dollar in New York
DM 1.6575
Pound 1.7728
Yen 133.45
FF 5.596

To Our Readers

Because of the May 1 holiday in Europe, the International Herald Tribune will not appear on Friday. Publication will resume with the Saturday-Sunday issue.

99-Year-Old Pop Idols Are Icons for a Graying Japan

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — With the longest life expectancy on Earth and one of the lowest birth rates, Japan's population is rapidly growing older. For a country with acute labor shortages already, this trend clearly threatens Japan's manufacturing might.

But such heavy concerns seem to have been forgotten for the moment amid the media hoopla surrounding the strangest manifestation of Japan's aging boom: This country has gone wild over a pair of 99-year-old pop idols.

Even in Japan, where powerful national newspapers and TV networks can spread new facts the length of the land in the blink of an eye, the success of the twin sisters Kin-san and Gin-san, both widowed great-grandmothers, is considered amazing.

Kin and Gin (the names rhyme with "green") appear on some TV show or another virtually every day. Their new record is heard constantly on the radio and in sing-along karaoke bars.



Kin Kanai, left, and Kin Narita: Twin great-grandmothers are "an inspiration to everyone."

The daily entertainment newspapers and weekly magazines are suddenly filled with articles on the aging idols and their favorite food (tuna sushi), drink (health tonics) and TV show (pro wrestling).

In a sense, the popularity of the centenarian celebrities is easy to explain.

"The two of them," says Yukihiko Hoshino, the publicist for the twins' record company, "are just so cute." And this serious, hard-working country is crazy about cute.

But the popularity of Kin Narita and Gin Kanai also reflects basic demographics. The lively, charming idols have emerged as the prime symbols of Japan's aging society.

People are living longer here; the average life expectancy for a woman is 82 years, for a man, 76. The younger generation is producing fewer babies. Thus Japanese society is shifting rapidly upward on the age scale.

It was almost inevitable that somebody would emerge as the heroine of See TWINS, Page 3

Wave of Chaos Imperils Kohl's Place in History

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Helmut Kohl's place in the history books as the chancellor of German unity is assured, but whether that page of the text concludes in triumph or pathos depends largely on how Mr. Kohl makes it through the coming weeks.

On Wednesday, it did not look very hopeful for Mr. Kohl. He finds his government in chaos exactly when it must move forcefully to stabilize post-unity Germany's economy, politics and foreign policy.

Both of the smaller parties in Mr. Kohl's ruling coalition are in open rebellion. The chancellor's cabinet, which he had promised to shuffle in an orderly way next year, has collapsed into ugly disarray.

A strike by 215,000 public service workers has paralyzed cities, halted mail service and caused towering garbage piles in Western Germany, and union leaders threaten to spread the pain dramatically by the weekend.

And for the first time since Mr. Kohl's overwhelming re-election victory in 1990, a majority of Germans would now vote against the parties in the chancellor's coalition, a poll in Der Spiegel found this week. Mr. Kohl, who promised two years ago that no German would be worse off because of unification, "left the Germans alone with their illusions and must now present them with a huge bill," the magazine said.

The Germany that was supposed to emerge from its reunification as an economic superpower with an increasingly crucial international role is finding it hard to get its own affairs under control, let alone start influencing the rest of the world.

Germany, said Karsten Voigt, a leader of the opposition Social Democrats, is left with "a government which will be weak internally and externally, which, as a German, I don't like." "As an opposition person, I would like it," he said, "but as a German citizen and politician, I don't."

The latest events began with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's surprise announcement Monday that he would quit after 18 years in his post. At first blush, the move appeared to strengthen Mr. Kohl's hand. For years, the often bitter Kohl-Genscher rivalry had weakened German foreign policy, confusing allies as Bonn sometimes seemed to speak with two voices.

Mr. Genscher's departure — along with the appointment as defense minister of a Kohl protégé, Volker Rühle, early this month — promised to let the chancellor concentrate on

See KOHL, Page 4

PEOPLE
Vogue Revises Timeline
May See June in Court
...
Page 7
FOR MORE
CLASSIFIEDS
...
Pages 17 & 18
FOR MORE
BUSINESS
MESSAGES

Bush Aides Assailed For Links to Bank In Iraqi Loan Affair

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the House Banking Committee has accused two high-ranking Bush administration officials of "deplorable" ethics in pressing for U.S.-guaranteed loans to Iraq in 1989 despite their prior association in private business with the bank that handled much of the money.

The chairman, Representative Henry B. Gonzalez, Democrat of Texas, sharply criticized the White House national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, and Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger for having advocated \$1 billion in agricultural credits for Iraq over stiff opposition from other government agencies.

The dispute within the administration stemmed from a scandal involving Italy's biggest bank, the Banco Nazionale del Lavoro, whose Atlanta branch was Iraq's chief source of credit in the United States between 1984 and 1989. En- dorsements in an FBI raid on the bank in August 1989 showed that Iraq had been involved in a massive fraud effort to borrow billions of dollars from the Atlanta branch, far in excess of the amounts the bank reported to the Federal Reserve.

About \$900 million of such loans had been guaranteed by the Agriculture Department's Commodity Credit Corp. for the purchase of U.S. goods.

The Commodity Credit Corp. program was "the cornerstone of U.S.-Iraq relations," Mr. Gonzalez said in a House speech. In turn, the bank was the largest participant in the credit program for Iraq, he said.

Mr. Scowcroft and Mr. Eagleburger were officials of Kissinger Associates, the international consulting firm run by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, when the bank was one of its clients. Mr. Scowcroft left the firm to become President George Bush's national security adviser in January 1989. Mr. Eagleburger departed two months later for the State Department.

Across the Quake Divide: The Worriers and the Laid-Back

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The recent series of strong earthquakes at both the north and south ends of the state has stirred a bed case of jitters in some Californians and inspired in others the sort of insouciance that keeps millions of people living atop an unstable fault line that periodically shifts and shudders.

The two groups are as distinct as right-handers and left-handers, as Type A personalities and their Type B opposites. In the past week, the worriers have checked the batteries in their transistor radios, restocked their refrigerators with bottled water and laid out evacuation clothes next to their beds.

Their more lachrymical counterparts instead shrug and say that they cannot understand why earthquakes inspire such fear and trembling when hurricanes and tornadoes cut just as deadly a path.

The worriers in the Bay Area say that the quakes of the last week have troubled their sleep and brought a rush of memories about the Loma Prieta earthquake of 1989 that killed scores of people. And they seem to take little comfort from the assured experts who insist that the quakes do not make life here any more risky.

"The seismologists are all saying that these things are unrelated," said Jane Burka, a local psychologist. "But no one believes them. It feels like we're next,

even though they tell us the probability is the same as it was a week ago."

The worriers are buying freeze-dried food and 55-gallon water jugs at Ready Reserve Foods in San Jose, ordering lots of books and videos about earthquake preparations from the Owner-Builder Center in Berkeley and keeping hardware store owners busy restocking the wrenches that are used to shut off the gas and thus prevent fires.

The laid-back types, by contrast, say they barely blinked after Desert Hot Springs in southern California was rocked by a 6.1 temblor and the North Coast was jolted by a 6.9 quake and a pair of aftershocks that measured 6.3 and 6.5 on the Richter scale.

"I know some people who are so freaked out by the idea of quakes that it disturbs their whole life and makes them completely neurotic," said Gary Handsher, an antique dealer who has lived for many years in the Marina District here, the neighborhood hardest hit in the Loma Prieta earthquake. "But I learned in life, if you can't control something, don't worry about it."

"The finger of God, if it wants to get you it will," Mr. Handsher said. Earthquake anxiety is indigenous to San Francisco because of the rich lore of the 1906 Big One and because the Loma Prieta earthquake made manifest how much there is to fear when a temblor hits a densely populated city.

Along the north coast in recent days, where the weekend shocks and aftershocks toppled houses, sparked fires and caused landslides, residents noted how much less dangerous and disruptive it is to experience a major earthquake in a landscape of redwoods rather than a city of skyscrapers and bridges.

"There aren't that many concrete, tall buildings and other things that can fall on you," said Stan Fisher, a switchman for the telephone company, who lives outside of Garberville, one of the few pockets of civilization along the upper reaches of Highway 101, which connects the ancient forests of the north coast with the bustle of the Bay Area. "And down there, if the highways go, it creates mass confusion."



Mr. Clinton speaking in Boston after his Pennsylvania victory. Representative Joseph P. Kennedy 2d of Massachusetts looks on.

Baker Refuses Ukraine And Kazakhstan a Vow To Shield Them in War

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States has refused Ukraine and Kazakhstan that it will come to their aid politically if Russia ever threatens them with nuclear weapons, according to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d.

The two republics have promised to hand their nuclear weapons over to Russia, but in exchange they have asked Western countries for security guarantees, saying that they will feel vulnerable to their nuclear-armed neighbor.

The United States is not willing to extend a formal security guarantee to the new republics, Mr. Baker said Tuesday, but will promise political backing at the United Nations in the event of a nuclear crisis.

The agreement forming the Commonwealth of Independent States committed all members to honor the Soviet Union's international treaties, but the Russian government had said that only Russia and the United States should ratify the arms-reduction pact, which was signed last year by President George Bush and the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The Ukrainian president, Leonid M. Kravchuk, said Tuesday that "Russia has no objections" to the new arrangement. The foreign ministers of the four republics will meet soon with Mr. Baker to sign the protocol, Mr. Kravchuk said.

(L.A. Times, NYT)

FBI and the CIA Warn of Rise in Economic Spying

WASHINGTON — Spying by foreign intelligence agencies against American companies is a growing threat to the U.S. economy, the directors of the Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI told Congress on Wednesday.

Robert M. Gates, the director of central intelligence, and William S. Sessions, the FBI director, said at a House Judiciary committee hearing that their agencies were increasing counterintelligence against foreign economic espionage now that the Cold War was over.

"Some governments in Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and to a lesser degree Latin America, as well as some former Communist countries — nearly 20 governments overall — are involved in intelligence activities that are detrimental to our economic interests," Mr. Gates said.

Mr. Sessions said that new nations that had been members of the Soviet Union were likely to try economic spying to advance their weak economies.

Cheney Won't Seek New Asia Bases

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — The U.S. defense secretary, Dick Cheney, said Wednesday that the United States would not seek new military bases in Asia to compensate for the loss of its foothold in the Philippines.

After a meeting with President Suharto, Mr. Cheney said he had reported to the Indonesian leader on the status of the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the Philippines.

"We are not, however, seeking alternative bases," Mr. Cheney said. "What we have discovered in recent years is that we do not require the traditional military bases we often did in the past in order to fulfill our responsibilities to promote peace and stability."

The United States, he said, hopes to reach agreement to use an Indonesian shipyard to repair U.S. vessels on a commercial basis. The Indonesian government has offered a shipyard in East Java.

The Philippine Senate in September rejected a 10-year lease for Subic Bay naval base, the last U.S. military installation in the Philip-

New Junta Perplexes Burma Signs of Change Do Little to Dispel Mistrust

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

RANGOON — For many of the people of this faded capital, the best they could muster was a muted, wary optimism that maybe something might change.

"We do not know what to believe, whether this junta could ever tell the truth," said a 26-year-old painter, when asked about the military government's announcement that it would release political prisoners and would allow family members to visit the nation's leading dissident, the Nobel laureate Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. "Optimism is a luxury."

The junta crushed hopes for democracy when it ignored 1990 election results, jailing and torturing many of the winning candidates. Optimism, he said, is a thing still easily smothered by fear.

Foreign diplomats admit that they are also puzzled by elements of the government's decree. They say there is great — and justifiable — suspicion about the motives of the soldier who now appears to be running the country, Major General Khin Nyunt, 52, director of the secret police.

In tea houses and noodle stands along the steamy, tree-shaded side streets, people have been imbibed over copies of the government newspaper. The Working People's Daily, to study the grainy photographs of the 19 political prisoners who have been released so far.

It is believed General Saw Maung resigned after a nervous breakdown. In December, playing golf, he suddenly screamed, 'I am the great King Kyanzitha!'

analists are officially banned, asked them about the soldier whose picture appeared on the front page, General Khin Nyunt. "This man is very powerful," whispered one of the friends, brave enough to say something about the general but not brave enough actually to utter his name in a place where informers might be listening.

Several Western and Asian diplomats say they believe that General Khin Nyunt engineered the moves that began Thursday with the announcement that the chairman of the junta, General Saw Maung, had stepped down because of ill health.

The health problems were not specified in the announcement, although diplomats say that the 64-year-old general suffered a nervous breakdown.

Others in diplomatic circles say that General Khin Nyunt's power is still far from absolute, and that his authority is shared with other generals, most notably General Than Shwe, who is now the junta's titular chairman, and General Ne Win, the architect of the 1962 coup that began three decades of xenophobic authoritarian rule.

Among those freed last weekend was the nation's last democratically elected prime minister, U Nu, 85, who had been under house arrest since December 1989.

To no one's surprise, the order did not include Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the leader of the democracy movement and the dissident whom junta members often angrily refer to in their speeches simply as "that woman."

VOTE: Pennsylvania Gives Clinton a Pallid Triumph

(Continued from page 1)

majority needed for the Republican nomination. Mr. Buchanan had 56.

Nevertheless, at a fund-raising dinner Washington after the Pennsylvania round, Mr. Bush claimed he had won 1,114 delegates, enough to secure a nomination that has never been in doubt.

"It's wonderful to be officially on the top," Mr. Bush told the dinner crowd of 4,000. He thanked everyone "who participated in the primary process to make these delegates possible."

Behind the cheering there was some discouraging news for the president in the Pennsylvania exit polling. According to a survey conducted by Voter Surveys and Research, a consortium of the four major television networks, only a bare majority of Republican voters said they approved of the way Mr. Bush was doing his job, and more than 4 in 10 said they wished other candidates were in the contest.

The search for fresh faces was reflected in Pennsylvania this week.

YEAKEK: Senate Challenge

(Continued from page 1)

Singel, Democratic leaders around the state began defecting to Mrs. Yeakek this month, saying she stood the best chance of defeating Senator Specter.

"People's view of government is pretty cynical and jaded, and women don't carry the same baggage as men," said Mrs. Yeakek's campaign manager, Eva Gladstein. "Men, too, are tired of incumbents and like the idea of outsiders."

Women's organizations immediately hailed Mrs. Yeakek's triumph as a signal of women's political ascendancy.

"Voters are using women to send a message of change against what they see as an ineffective and corrupt government," said Harriet Woods, president of the National Women's Political Caucus.

TWINS: 99-Year-Old Great-Grandmothers Aren't Too Cute for Japan

(Continued from page 1)

the super-elderly generation. The cheerful, talkative Kin-san and Gin-san are filling the role with gusto, dashing daily from this radio talk show to that TV drama to the filming of a new commercial.

Kin and Gin emerged as national stars on the basis of a single popular TV commercial.

They were born in August 1892 in Nagoya. By the traditional Japanese reckoning, which counts an infant as one year old at birth, they are already 100.

The concept of 100-year-old twins caught the fancy of the advertising director at Duskin, a company that sells cleaning supplies.

Duskin's phone number is 100-100, and the firm decided that a pair of adorable 100-year-olds could plant that number indelibly in the nation's mind.

Kin and Gin made their national TV debut in a 15-second ad late last year, wearing traditional kimonos. "I'm Kin. I'm 100," said Kin. "I'm Gin. I'm 100," said Gin.

UN, Weighing New Role, Cites \$2 Billion Debt

UNITED NATIONS, New York — With speculation mounting that the UN might embark on yet another peace-keeping operation, budget figures show that the organization is owed nearly \$2 billion.

At the end of March, members' arrears toward the regular budget alone were almost \$1.14 billion.

The total owed the UN included nearly \$723 million for 1992 and more than \$416 million for previous years, but left out peacekeeping costs.

When UN peace missions in Croatia, Cambodia and Western Sahara are factored in, the total of indebtedness soars by \$857 million.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Mideast-Style Progress

The Palestinian spokesperson at the Middle East talks in Washington keeps saying that the Israelis should take their eye off the coming Israeli elections and negotiate more seriously...

down its annexationist proclivities, is now emphasizing a concept of "functional compromise." It was invented by an Israeli icon, the late Moshe Dayan...

Burma's Uneasy Steps

A smidgen of good news has trickled out of Burma in recent days. The ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council is plainly responding to international outrage over its abuses of human rights...

the pressures that compelled them. The Norwegian Nobel Committee shined a spotlight on Burma's struggle for democracy by awarding the 1991 Peace Prize to Daw Aung San Suu Kyi...

A Deadline for Cyprus

On the face of it, resolution of the problems of Cyprus is a long shot. Not since the small Mediterranean nation received independence from Britain have the Greek majority and Turkish minority enjoyed what other countries would regard as a normal life together...

Butions for UN peacekeepers 10 years and \$100 million in arrears. Danish, British, Canadian and Austrian troop providers feel they have done their share...

Other Comment

Reading the Ancient Glow Ever since our earliest ancestors gazed in wonder at the night sky, humans have wondered: What is the universe? Where did it come from? How will it change? This past week, the science team for NASA's Cosmic Background Explorer, or COBE, spacecraft announced new findings about the infancy of the universe...

expanding universe, is what COBE sees. For 28 years, since the glow was first recognized, scientists have tried to see in it the embryos of the stars and galaxies that were soon to form...

OPINION Message for Europe: The Avalanche Is Far From Over

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — If you had thought a bouncing new Europe was going to be born in time for the start of the 21st century, you may have to think again. April is a cruel month. This April's events in Europe's two most important places suggest that the new century is liable to dawn with uncertainty where we had been hoping for certainty, and confusion where we had counted on clarity...

economic viability and political maturity are still in grave doubt. The Russia of 2001 could be another Greece — but with 15 times Greece's population, and with a territory stretching from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok. Much of ex-Communist Europe could be in the same shape...

continues to grow, and to extend its reach. It is a cost that has to be borne by non-Germans as well as by Germans, and for the Germans the price is political as well as economic. The German budget deficit has already grown alarmingly, and yet Germany's public-sector trade unions have gone on strike for wage increases that would expand it still further...

want lower interest rates. They cannot have them, because Europe's present monetary rules tie them to the figure Germany sets. The next stage of European monetary union proposes a European central bank that would set an interest rate for the whole European Community. The other Europeans may now think this a splendid idea, because they reckon the new bank would set a lower rate than the present German one...

Reshape NATO to Fit the Changing Landscape

By Bruce George

LONDON — Despite earlier and inappropriate suggestions linking global trade talks to the U.S. commitment to Europe, the American presidential campaign happily has produced no signs of a turning from bipartisan commitment to U.S. engagement in the world. But unless NATO adapts to the new European order, undercurrents on both sides of the Atlantic could rise again, posing a risk of destabilization in this uncertain, transitional era...

nations in opposing the North Atlantic Cooperation Council and a NATO relationship to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Paris continues to oppose meetings with defense ministers from the new democracies. The general line that finds expression in automatic opposition to any expansion of original alliance objectives, framed over 40 years ago, must give way...

Early initiatives to help overcome these vestiges as well as to build security in the new Europe should include joint exercises and the retraining of former Soviet military officers, including those now stationed abroad, for civilian jobs. Germany already has committed more than 20 million Deutsche marks, but this will address the problems of only 3,000 officers; an alliance-wide effort is required...

Message for America: Economic Leadership Must Start at Home

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — It's only April, but David Mulford may already have wrapped up this column's Chutzpah and Unmitigated Gall Award for 1992. It will be hard to top his performance this past month: Mr. Mulford, undersecretary of the Treasury for international affairs in an administration that will add \$400 billion to the national debt this year, first went to Moscow to tell Russia to get its budget deficit under control immediately...

Bush. It takes vision to know whose lips to read in these troubled times. The Germans were not amused. They said they would manage their own budgetary affairs. Some hinted that the Bush administration might well be the last place they'd think of coming for advice on budgets. Unnamed U.S. officials let it be known they were shocked by the German bark-back.

practiced for more than a decade. The political costs of America's huge budget deficits now matches the massive interest payments needed to finance the national debt. American leadership in international monetary and economic affairs was once taken for granted by other nations as leading toward strong and equitable international policies. Today American actions and advice are too often seen as narrow, self-serving and just plain bad advice.

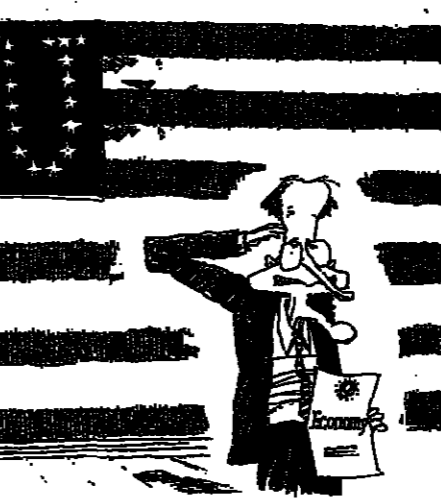
Mr. Volcker makes the case that the United States has been erratic in protecting the value of its currency over the past three decades, pursuing short-term gains that have cut the value of the dollar by a third against the Japanese yen since the 1970s and about 40 percent against the Deutsche mark. "That alone tells you something about the changing role of the United States in the world," Mr. Volcker writes. "A decline in the value of any currency, especially when repeated, is typically a signal that something is wrong" with a nation's economic fundamentals...

Yes, Jefferson Was Right: Keep the Books Balanced

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — What House Speaker Tom Foley recently said would have sent shivers down Washington's spine, if it had one. He predicted the end of civilization, as Washington has known it. He predicted that Congress will pass a constitutional amendment this year to require the federal government to balance its budget.

Will the necessary three-fourths of the states ratify it? Forty-nine of them — all but Vermont — operate under similar requirements. And a vote against the amendment looks like a vote for big government. A balanced budget amendment would serve Congress' institutional interests by requiring the president to propose a balanced budget, something neither Ronald Reagan nor Mr. Bush has come close to doing. Thus the amendment would end the tiresome presidential posturing — "Only Congress can spend money" — that places on Congress excessive blame for deficits. In fact, in states as well as in Washington, executive branches generally determine the level of spending, and legislatures merely



By GAILLE in The Globe and Mail (Toronto), CAN Syndicate

I have hitherto (1982) argued against a balanced budget amendment on the ground that it is wrong to constitutionalize economic policy. Since then, there have been 2.9 trillion reasons for reconsidering — the 2.9 trillion dollars added to the debt.

are projected to be \$315 billion in fiscal 1993, when interest — the rental of money — will be the largest federal expenditure.

modify — and not very much — spending patterns. Some people predict that a balanced budget amendment would be used as an excuse for large tax increases. That is possible but, given today's taxophobia, not likely.

strain by vote of a supermajority. Sixty percent of the full membership of both Houses can vote an imbalance budget for, say, counter-cyclical purposes.

An unsolved, and perhaps ultimately insoluble, problem for any balanced budget amendment is enforcement. What will be the penalties for non-compliance? An unenforceable amendment is less a law than an expression of intention. No, one of all conservatives, can equally contemplate involving courts in enforcement of such an amendment, and evasion of it would deepen public cynicism.

But at certain points, and this is one, the governed must simply presuppose a sufficiency of honor among the governors. Furthermore, elevating fiscal responsibility to the rank of a constitutional duty will heighten public scrutiny of budgeting behavior and will intensify public indignation about any disregard of the duty.

I have hitherto (July 1982) argued against a balanced budget amendment on the ground that it is wrong to constitutionalize economic policy. Since then, there have been 2.9 trillion reasons for reconsidering — the 2.9 trillion dollars added to the nation's debt. My mistake was in considering deficits merely economic rather than political events.

In fact, a balanced budget amendment will do something of constitutional significance: It will protect important rights of an unrepresented generation, the unborn generations that must bear the burden of the debt. The amendment blocks a form of confiscation of property — taxation without representation.

The constitution is a fundamental law that should indeed deal only with fundamental questions. But as the

third president said, "The question whether one generation has the right to bind another by the deficit it imposes is a question of such consequence as to place it among the fundamental principles of government. We should consider ourselves unauthorized to saddle posterity with our debts, and morally bound to pay them ourselves."

Senator Simon's amendment is, in Jefferson's language, an emphatic withdrawal of an authorization government has wrongly assumed. Washington Post Writers Group.

But the kind of American leadership that the world welcomed in the past will not return until the White House and Congress get serious about matching income to outgo at home, even if it includes raising taxes, instead of looking for scapegoats abroad.

The Germans and others were telling Mr. Mulford that an American government cannot pretend to lead abroad if it does not show leadership at home. This is a message that President Bush and Mr. Mulford's boss, Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady, cannot afford to continue to ignore.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Shaky May Day

PARIS — May Day is upon us, and panic has taken possession of a portion of the population and the Paris press. Prefects in vain declare that there is no danger and that every precaution has been taken, but the public insists on believing that serious trouble is impending. Paris runs no greater risk than other cities. It is only necessary to read the despatches from the provinces and abroad to learn that there are explosions everywhere, that the Anarchists are on the move.

1917: Draft Bill Passed

WASHINGTON — Following the House of Representatives' passing of the Selective Draft Bill by 279 votes to 98, the Senate last night [April 28] approved the bill by 81 to 8. The overwhelming majorities put the question of the few bleeding pacifists that remain. The military affairs committees of Congress are holding conferences to reach an agreement on

age limits and pay for conscripts. When the differences are settled, the amended bill will go before President Wilson for signature. A clause in the draft bill prohibits the treating of officers and soldiers to alcoholic drinks and renders violators liable to a fine or imprisonment or both.

1942: II Duce Exhorts

BERN — [From our New York edition:] Premier Benito Mussolini, in a conference with Fascist prefects yesterday [April 28] discussed the problems of food. Mussolini talked of the difficulty of transportation and import, plus the fact that the last year a mediocre harvest had forced adoption of rationing, especially bread, to a level "so low as almost to touch the limit." The secondary cause of uneasiness, Mussolini declared, "was the lack of discipline of certain persons. These persons, he said, had been and will continue to be 'excessively struck.' They are considered traitors and will be shown 'no mercy'."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairman LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINOCCO, Executive Editor WALTER WELLS, News Editor SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KRONER and CHARLES MITCHELMOORE, Deputy Editors CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher JUANITA L. CASPARI, Advertising Sales Director ROBERT FARRE, Circulation Director, Europe International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698. Director of the Publication, Richard D. Simmons Chairman from 1958 to 1982, John Hay Whitney Editor for Asia, Michael Richardson, 5 Cambridge Rd., Singapore (011) 747-7768. The RS 26928 Mrs. Dr. Asa, Ruff D. Kramphill, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 840616. Telex: 61179 Mrs. Dr. U.K. Gary Thomas, 62 Long Ave., London W.14. Tel: 030-4802. Telex: 262000 Gen. Mgr. Germany, W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 10000 Frankfurt/AM. Tel: (069) 726755. Telex: 416721 Pres. U.S., Michael Casper, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 753-2800. Telex: 427175 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 23021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337 7 1992, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0249-0152.

OPINION

A Perot Run for President Wouldn't Add Up to Much

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The potential presidential candidacy of Ross Perot offers one important benefit to the 1992 campaign, and one overwhelming disadvantage. At the moment, the risk seems greater than the possible reward.

My instinct is to be wary of people who, having achieved success and renown in one field, jump to the conclusion that they would be terrific at something else. The Texas billionaire's achievements as a salesman and a company-builder speak for themselves. In a go-go era, Mr. Perot went out and got himself more than most.

But success in business is no better a credential for politics than skill in surgery, or in journalism or choreography. Mr. Perot has accomplished much in life, and has done so in ways that reflect his commitment to important personal and national values. But there is little in his record that suggests any great aptitude for government.

Like many other businessmen, he approached the political system with his wallet open, spreading his money and political contributions around in both parties where he thought it would do him and his companies the most good.

consensus candidates of their respective party establishments, whose essential skills lie in working the system from inside. Mr. Bush may present himself as a Congress-basher and Mr. Clinton may pretend he is an outsider to the Washington game, but they are both insiders — in mind, soul and spirit.

That means that neither is likely, on his own, to force a sharp polarization of policy choice on tough issues. You already can see that in the way they are dancing around the central and overwhelming dilemma of American government: the inability for more than a dozen years to confront the runaway national debt.

To his credit, Mr. Perot is saying that \$4 trillion of debt and \$400 billion of annual deficits cannot be ignored, because they are literally mortgaging America's ability to meet its challenges and selling out its children's future.

Mr. Perot's own answers to the problem are exceptionally unimpressive. His notion of finding \$180 billion in "waste, fraud and abuse" is exactly the sort of businessman naïveté that makes you skeptical of his candidacy.

But even if he has no answer himself, it would be a great thing to have him pressing that question in the autumn presidential debates. It might be enough to force Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton to recognize the urgency of the problem and say how they would address it.

If that is the potential benefit of a Perot candidacy, then what is the risk? The risk is that his race would likely divert attention from what ought to be the central issue in 1992: the need to end the policy deadlock in Washington by constituting a real government, one where the president and the congressional majority are of the same party.

That task is vital because the evidence is now overwhelming that government is now overwhelming that government without parties does not work. There is no accountability; therefore, no responsibility; therefore, no incentive for presidents or legislators to make the hard choices. Mr. Perot's race will take the focus of party and put it even more on individual personalities.

Outspokenly anti-party himself, he offers the false and dangerous hope that he can single-handedly create a governing consensus by using the White House to organize "electronic town halls" across the nation, where the voters, informed by him of the available choices, would directly choose the policies they want Congress to enact.

There are invidious labels that can be attached to this kind of "guided democracy." Suffice it to say that it offers a false hope that America can solve its problems without the hard bargaining that representative government entails. In the end, Mr. Perot is more likely to muddy the waters than to clarify the choice of parties that must be made.

The Washington Post.



"Do you get the feeling that politics has passed us by?"

A Japanese American — No Less

By David Mura

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — I am a sansei, a third-generation Japanese American. A couple of years ago, I asked a white friend what he felt about me the first time we met. He insisted he had learned not to stereotype people, that he had gone past racist classifications. Fine, I said, but what stereotypes came up? Finally, after a half-hour of my questioning, he relented. "I guess I thought you'd be too powerful for me," he said.

"What does that mean?" I asked. "Well, my father always said that the Japanese lost the war, but they were going to win the war after the war."

My friend's remarks brought up a question that still plagues Japanese Americans: Are you Japanese or American? Behind this question lies certain troubling racist assumptions. In 1942, in the months after Pearl Harbor, congressional hearings were held concerning the Japanese Americans and Japanese aliens on the West Coast. Although Earl Warren, then the governor of California, acknowledged that there appeared to be no fifth-column activity, he argued that this was merely proof that such activity was planned.

Taking a somewhat different tack, Senator Tom Stewart of Tennessee said: "A Jap is a Jap wherever you find him. They do not believe in God and have no respect for an oath of allegiance."

As the son of internment camp prisoners, even now I feel the need to point out that no Japanese American was ever convicted of espionage. A 1982 study commissioned by Congress concluded that the causes for the internment were wartime hysteria, racism and lack of political leadership. The Congress acknowledged this in 1988 when it awarded damage payments to Japanese Americans who had been detained.

And yet, I know that the circular logic of Earl Warren and Tom Stewart is still present. Witness last year's best seller, "The Coming War With Japan." In defending their title, George Friedman and Meredith Lebar argued that they did not have to prove that Japan was preparing for war, they merely needed to prove that such an act would be in its interest.

Japan's economic success will "inevitably give way to a more natural, and more fierce, national sensibility," they wrote. "Racism is not native to Japan, nor is national modesty." Implicit in this is the idea that the Japanese cannot change or accept foreign beliefs. (One wonders where pacifism is native?) Yet in a recent poll, only 10 percent of Japanese surveyed said they would fight for their country.

There are those who argue that charges of Japan bashing are exaggerated or even completely off the mark. In Michael Crichton's best seller, "Rising Sun," such claims are used by the Japanese to their own advantage and serve mainly as a smoke screen for the "real" issues.

Obviously, I look at Japan bashing from a different perspective. When I see people taking a sledgehammer to a Japanese car on TV, I wonder what would happen if my daughter and I happened to walk by. Would they care if we were Japanese or Japanese American?

To someone like Michael Crichton, I would ask: If the whiff of racism is not in the air, how does one explain the anti-Japan slogans painted on the walls of the Japanese American community center in Norwalk, California, in November? Or the message "All Japs must die" written on the door of a Wellesley College Chinese American student in February? Or the Thai American man in Torrance, California, who was beaten in March by a white man who asked him if he was Japanese?

A conclusion reached through racism is not necessarily incorrect. A case can be made that the United States has legitimate trade differences with Japan and that Japan's success has hurt its economy. Where racism comes in is in the force of emotions and in the inability to distinguish between Japanese and Japanese Americans. It gives people a scapegoat. Since the scapegoated group is considered less human and less worthy, it cannot possibly do better than

one's own group. Unless the group has some unfair advantage. Unless it cheats. In Senator Ernest Hollings's remarks that should never be forgotten, we dropped an atomic bomb on Japan, in Lee Iacocca's angrily protectionist commercials, the underlying premise is that Americans are always the best. They only lose when the playing field isn't level.

Asian Americans are the largest group at the University of California at Berkeley and at UCLA. Their success has engendered resentment. They are grinds; they work too hard. They have an unfair advantage. Sounds a little like the complaints against the Japanese, doesn't it?

Such feelings were behind the Asian Exclusion Act of 1882, the Alien Land Law of 1913 and the internment of my parents and other Japanese Americans. They also have a lot to do with the recent rise in hate crimes against Asian Americans documented by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in February.

Perhaps if Americans had a better knowledge of the Japanese and Japanese Americans, such resentment would not flourish so easily. Unfortunately, most

Americans must come to terms with their subjective vision of race. When you hear the word American, whose face flashes before your mind?

Americans still base their image of Asians and Asian Americans on stereotypes.

The success of "Rising Sun," with its picture of the Japanese as duplicitous and cruel, as the most racist people on earth, is merely another example of Orientalism. (Yes, the Japanese are racist, but Mr. Crichton's picture of racism in the United States is much less troubled than mine or Toni Morrison's or Louise Erdrich's.) Did resentment and fear cause some Americans to see Kristi Yamaguchi, who won a gold medal in figure skating at the Winter Olympics, as less American than her teammates?

Often, when white Americans tell me they are not racist, I reply that I grew up thinking of myself as less than 100 percent American. In certain ways I hated the way I looked and felt ashamed of my heritage. If I took racist values from society, I ask them, how is it they did not?

To dig out the roots of racial resentment, Americans must come to terms with their subjective vision of race. If someone of another color gets a job that you're applying for, is your resentment more than if a person of your own color won the job? When you hear the word American, whose face flashes before your mind?

David Mura is author of "Turning Japanese: Memoirs of a Sansei." He contributed this view to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

If Kubla Khan, Disney Can

Regarding the front-page essay "In This Sterile Diorama, Life Is but a Theme" (April 9) by Stephen Bayley:

I must assume that Mr. Bayley is British: It's not just the name and the London dateline, it's the fact that only a Brit or a close relative could have such a condescending outlook on entertainment and education.

First Mr. Bayley attacks American architecture from the European viewpoint. What a pity that our architecture isn't cramped, filthy ("the patina of the ages"), stodge, stale and static (and under scaffolding) like most British architecture, which during this century has been largely limited to concrete row houses and similar monuments.

Then he makes the common, yet brainless, error of confusing shopping items with cultural "symbols": Big Macs, cars and Cokes are no more symbols of American culture to an American than is canine excrement all over the sidewalks a symbol of British culture to a Brit. Only to a foreigner are these things symbols. After all, convenient, enjoyable food is still quite novel in Britain and the rest of the Third World.

But Mr. Bayley is at his worst when he compares entertainment and education, and claims that education is "better." Most people can have both. In the next breath he claims that "difficulty enhances pleasure." What he means, of course, is that something that requires

effort can be rewarding. But that doesn't negate the value of entertainment.

The writer muses that with the opening of Euro Disney, "maybe the Louvre will be empty after next Sunday." Obviously not. Mr. Bayley seems to have forgotten that Disney is largely a children-oriented culture. And please, let's see the popular canard that visiting the Louvre is any more edifying or demanding than visiting, say, Disney World, or watching an hour of so-called "educational" TV.

The knowledge one gathers from the Louvre is limited to that of various artistic techniques (which is of more than passing interest only to actual artists), and a smattering of art history, which can be classified as trivia. The Louvre, in reality, is simply a pleasure dome.

Mr. Bayley clearly is of the opinion that "virtual reality" technology will be at such a level of sophistication and availability that it will supplant anything Disney can offer "before the millennium," and that as a result, "Euro Disney will have become a deserted city." No, not quite.

Mr. Bayley seems to lose his already tenuous grip on reality in his last paragraph. He hallucinates that "by about 2001, only real travelers will be moving around the globe." By 2001, of course, provided the human race has not been bored to death by people like Mr. Bayley, more people will be more literate, striving ever harder to learn more about more cultures and more technology, seeking farther horizons, and traveling

more often to more distant shores — and they'll be enjoying more harmless entertainment with their children once they're over there.

DAVE MARKS, London.

As an American who lived in Southern California when Disneyland was built, who once lived in the very reflection of the dreaded nightly fireworks displays, who has escorted two generations of kids for their very first exposure to this epitome of Americanism, I feel qualified to say that the worst that will happen is that those who visit will leave enlightened about the brighter side of the United States. Let's hope they'll go home or back to their hotels at night, exhausted, satisfied, forgetful of whatever might have been troubling them. Even if only for a little while. Anyone who has had the pleasure of watching children's faces the first time they step through the gates to Main Street cannot possibly question the quality of this experience.

GERI SPANG, Brunegg, Switzerland.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

You can't beat this subscription offer:

SAVE up to 46% off the newsstand price.

RISK-FREE TRIAL PERIOD If you are not fully satisfied, notify us within 4 weeks for a full refund. No questions asked.

FREE BONUS ISSUES see table below

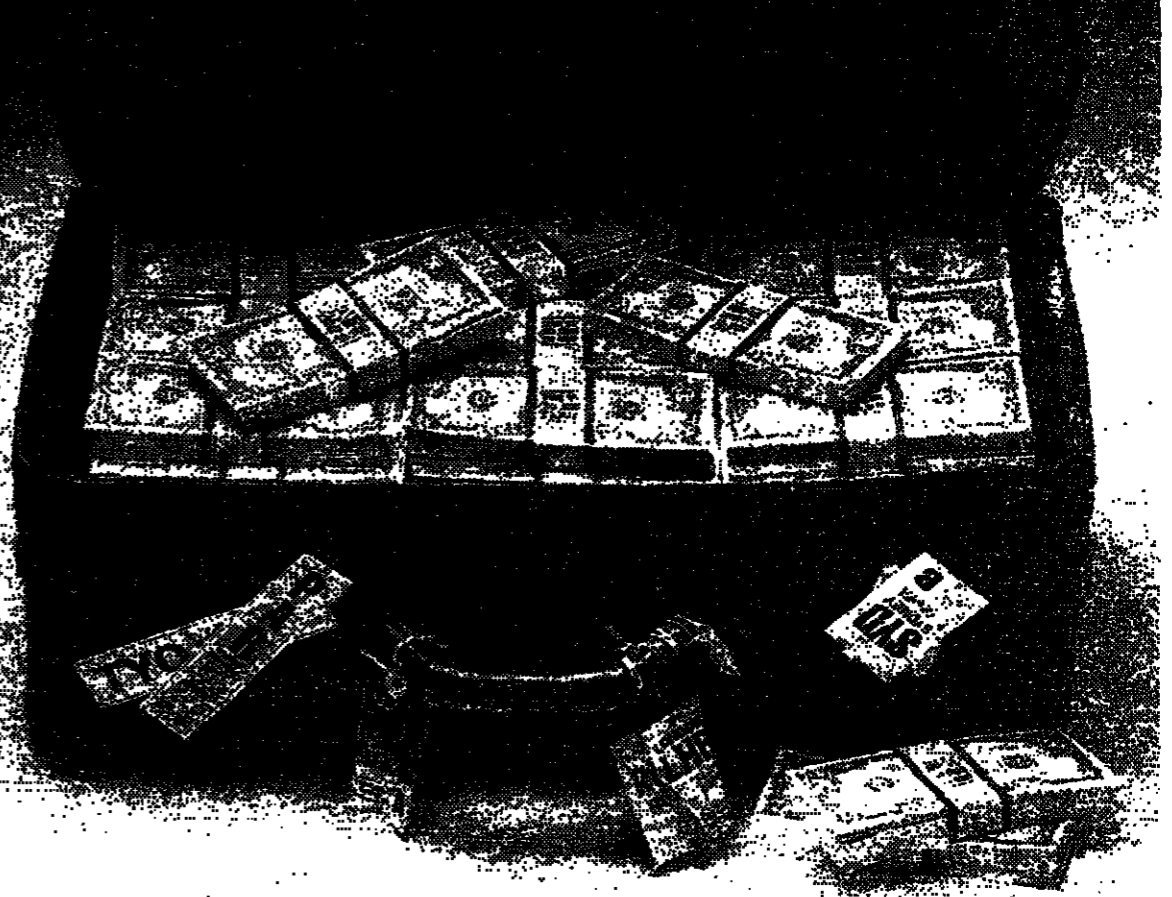
Mail your order today or call us toll-free. France: 05 437 437. Germany: 0130-848585.

Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months (36 issues), 6 months (18 issues), 3 months (9 issues). Rows include Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, etc.

Subscription form with fields for name, address, phone, and checkboxes for payment methods and delivery options.

Herald Tribune logo and contact information for the International Herald Tribune.

WE CAN GIVE YOU 4 MILLION REASONS TO STOP TERRORISM



REWARD OF UP TO \$4 MILLION

Every government and every citizen has a stake in bringing terrorists to justice and helping to prevent acts of terrorism. Every government and every citizen can take a stand. The U.S. Government offers rewards of up to \$2 million for information that prevents or resolves acts of terrorism against United States citizens or property overseas or leads to the arrest or conviction of terrorists involved in such acts.

If you have information, contact the authorities or the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate, or write: HEROES, P.O. Box 96781, Washington, D.C. 20090-6781 U.S.A. Program developed and funded by: Air Line Pilots Association and Air Transport Association in coordination with the U.S. Department of State

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Commercial agency Japan

A subsidiary of an important \$3 billion-turnover French group supplying chemicals and food products worldwide...

As the MD of the company's well-established and reputable Tokyo agency, you will be responsible to the Export Director for negotiating raw materials contracts...

Candidates must be fluent in French, English and Japanese and will know how to make the most of their successful sales experience in Japan...

The remuneration package, employment terms and future prospects offered by this well-known group will motivate those of real ability.

Interviews will be held in Paris or Brussels. To apply, please send full CV in French, English, or Japanese...

PA Consulting Group

Creating Business Advantage

Executive Recruitment - Human Resource Consultants - Advertisements - International

GLOBAL FORTUNE FIFTY

Has an excellent opportunity available as

VICE PRESIDENT MARKETING

for one of its major operations in Europe

The successful candidate will be a hands-on manager who possesses strong leadership and managerial skills with a proven track record.

He or she will have international experience in major consumer goods, excellent language skills and will accept the challenge of working in a difficult but exciting and fast-paced industry with excellent professional and financial rewards.

This position which performance impacts significantly the success of this large firm (more than 2,000 employees) reports to the CEO and is a stepping stone for general management in this worldwide company.

LOCATION GERMANY

Please send resumes to: Ref. MVP, P.O. Box 101 728, Cologne, Germany.

Commercial Manager Mali, West Africa

BHP is one of the largest and most successful International Mining Houses in the World. We employ people in more than 20 countries and sell our products in more than 40 countries.

One of our newest projects is the Syama Gold Mine in Mali, West Africa. It has been in operation for 2 years and during that time has raised its production levels to 50% above the original design capacity.

For this project, we are currently seeking an experienced Commercial Manager to be responsible for the Financial, Purchasing and Office Services functions.

- Formal accounting qualifications and at least 7 years of management accounting experience. Knowledge of French and North American accounting methodologies would be a distinct advantage.

We offer excellent remuneration package, including base salary, location allowances, comprehensive benefits plans, housing assistance, company vehicle, relocation costs, and annual leave airfares.



Mykel J. Zioio, Manager, Organization, Staffing & Development, 550 California Street, San Francisco, CA 94104, U.S.A.

Boston University

Brussels, Belgium

Director of Boston University's graduate programs in Brussels, Belgium. Programs include a Master of Science in Management and a Master of Arts in International Relations.

Fluency in English and French. Doctorate or equivalent in business and 4 to 6 years related experience, preferably in a university. Graduate teaching experience desirable.



Boston University is an equal opportunity affirmative action institution.



United Nations Children's Fund

The United Nations Children's Fund, with headquarters in New York and offices throughout the world, seeks qualified candidates for the following position:

PRODUCTION PLANNING OFFICER

Greeting Card Operation, Geneva, Switzerland

Major responsibilities include the development of the annual macro-plan and the coordination of all aspects affecting the production cycle to ensure that the macro-plan timing and objectives are met.

Minimum qualifications: University degree in Business Administration. Good knowledge of computer applications and familiarity with program evaluation and reporting techniques.

PUBLICITY & PROMOTION OFFICER

Greeting Card Operation, New York

Major responsibilities include the formulation and recommendation of appropriate promotional strategies to encourage new business development and to target different audiences, both individuals and corporations.

- Developing promotional materials which effectively sell products, serve an advocacy role and maintain consistent quality of UNICEF corporate image, through creative use of promotional approaches and various media.

Minimum qualifications: University degree in direct marketing, advertising or sales promotion. MBA an advantage. At least eight years progressively responsible professional experience in direct marketing, advertising or sales promotion...

UNICEF, as part of the United Nations common system, offers competitive international salaries, benefits and allowances.

Please send detailed resume, in English, quoting appropriate reference number to: Recruitment & Staff Development Section, UNICEF, 3 United Nations Plaza, (H-5F), New York, NY 10017, USA.

Qualified women are encouraged to apply. Applications for this position must be received by May 14, 1992. Acknowledgement will only be sent to short-listed candidates under serious consideration.

UNICEF is a smoke-free environment.



YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH THESE TERMS

LAN, TOKEN RING, IBM LAN MANAGER, NOVELL, ETHERNET, INTELLIGENT HUBS, NMS, ROUTERS, BRIDGES, OSI, TCP/IP, SNMP, IEEE802.5

THIS IS A TARGET GROWTH YOU CAN MEET: 2.5MS, 5MS, 10MS, 15MS, 20MS, 35MS...

YOU ARE FAMILIAR AND HAVE EXPERIENCE WITH THESE CURRENCIES AND MARKETS: DM, FF, ECU, SF, IL, PS, DFL, \$

WE ARE INTERESTED IN YOU AS OUR V.P. SALES - EUROPE (SITUATED IN EUROPE)

North Hills, the Datacommunication division of Porta Systems develops, manufactures and sells LAN systems worldwide. If you are ready to meet this exciting challenge, please FAX a detailed CV...

REFUGEE AFFAIRS OFFICERS

for its Field Offices in West Bank and Gaza Strip to assist the Agency in carrying out its mandate in an emergency-like environment...

Applications with full Curriculum Vitae Chief Personnel Services Division (VN/12/92) UNRWA, P.O. Box 780 - A-1400 Vienna/Austria

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED Gentleman... COMPUTER SYSTEMS ENGINEER... YOUNG CHEMICAL ENGINEER...

US MARKETING EXECUTIVE... HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGER... AMERICAN FRENCH EXECUTIVE...

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE... DELUXE SPA HOTEL... OVERSEAS POSITIONS... HIGHLY MOTIVATED...

AMERICAN WOMAN DESIRES... READY TO WORK FOR YOU... CALIFORNIA LAW FIRM... EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE...

INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman... INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman... INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman...

INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman... INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman... INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman...

INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman... INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman... INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman...

INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman... INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman... INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman...

INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman... INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman... INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLED woman...

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

ANPE L'Agence Nationale Pour l'Emploi AGENCE SPECIALISEE DES INGENIEURS ET CADRES

French-American. 34. Trilingual French/English/Italian. Studies and working experience in ready-to-wear in USA and France...

French lawyer. 26. Law firm experience. Degree in English, fluent Spanish. Specialist of common and commercial law...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

ANPE L'Agence Nationale Pour l'Emploi AGENCE SPECIALISEE DES INGENIEURS ET CADRES

French-American. 34. Trilingual French/English/Italian. Studies and working experience in ready-to-wear in USA and France...

French lawyer. 26. Law firm experience. Degree in English, fluent Spanish. Specialist of common and commercial law...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

French sales. 25. Graduate in communication and marketing. 2 years experience with sales promotion...

Motion A Horror Pinpointing Way for New

N

Using T

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

HEALTH/SCIENCE

Motion Sickness: A Hormone Link

Pinpointing the Causes Opens Way for New Anti-Nausea Drugs

By Rick Weiss New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It can happen in the back seat of an automobile or in the first-class cabin of a trans-Atlantic flight.

For the millions of adults who encounter motion sickness regularly when they travel, dream vacations turn into nightmares. And the syndrome's debilitating symptoms are a constant threat to pilots, navy crews and astronauts.

But now help is on the horizon. Using contraptions that even an amusement-park fanatic would have trouble enjoying, scientists have recently identified many of the perceptual, neurological and hormonal components of this loathsome gastric disturbance.

The research could pay off with new drugs not only for motion sickness but also for morning sickness in pregnant women and for nausea in cancer patients on chemotherapy.

While many scientists now agree on an evolutionary explanation for why motion of sea leads to nausea, recent studies indicate that some people harbor genes that make them particularly susceptible to motion-induced queasiness.

Aid in research that has particular appeal to drug-shy tourists, scientists say that a technique resembling acupuncture without needles is a very effective means of preventing motion-induced nausea.

While several drugs are available to prevent motion sickness, many a veteran traveler will testify that there is plenty of room for improvement. The most effective drugs have a tendency to make people drowsy and can cause blurred vision, dizziness, nausea and vomiting — the very symptoms they are meant to prevent.

"There are embarrassingly few good drugs for motion sickness," said Dr. Kenneth L. Koch, a gastroenterologist who specializes in the syndrome at the Hershey Medical Center in Pennsylvania.

Although associated today with modern modes of travel, motion sickness is an age-old problem. The word nausea has roots in the ancient Greek word for ship, and Hippocrates linked motion sickness to jostling of the guts. "Napoleon is said to have abandoned plans for a dromedary corps in Egypt after being advised of the ill effects of the camel's gait on the rider's stomach."

But motion sickness turns out to be more

in the mind than in the stomach. The problem, said Dr. Koch, is one of a sensory mismatch in the brain in which the vestibular system of the inner ear sends messages about body position and movement that contradict information relayed by the eyes.

Inside the cabin of a rocking boat, for example, the inner ear detects changes in linear and angular acceleration as the body bobs with the movement of the boat. But since the cabin moves with the passenger, the eyes register a relatively stable scene.

Agitated by this perceptual incongruity, the brain responds with a cascade of stress-related hormones that can ultimately lead to nausea and vomiting.

Similarly, astronauts in orbit can see that they are drifting about in the cabin of their spacecraft. But their inner ears, which cannot detect motion without gravity, remain convinced that the body is perfectly still.

To study the physiology of motion sickness under controlled conditions, Dr. Koch has worked with a Penn State psychologist, Dr. Robert M. Stern, and others, using a device that induces an illusion of motion.

Subjects sit on a stool inside a large vertical drum that has black and white vertical stripes painted on the inside. The drum rotates around the individual about once every six seconds, and in less than a minute the person develops a visual sensation that it is he or she, rather than the drum, that is moving.

At the same time, the inner ear and various pressure receptors in the body tell the brain that the body is sitting still.

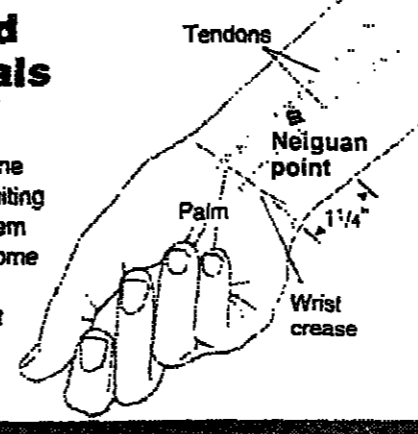
By asking subjects to report their feelings during a period of up to 15 minutes, and by measuring neuroendocrine activity and gastric muscle stimulation with catheters and fixed electrodes, scientists have created a detailed picture of the events that lead up to the headache, the sweaty palms, the disorientation and the rising thickness at the back of the throat.

They have found that even before feelings of nausea arise, the physiological responses of those who will get sick differ from those of people who will not.

Those who will develop motion-induced nausea secrete increasing amounts of the stress hormones epinephrine and norepinephrine early in the onset of a motion

Helping the Mind Control Upheavals of the Stomach

Acupuncture without needles is one promising approach to short-circuiting the pathways in the nervous system that lead to motion sickness. In some studies of acustimulation, a mild electrical current applied to a spot called the Neiguan point seemed to help.



Some Ways to Avoid Motion Sickness

- Eat a small, low-fat, starchy meal before traveling. If it is a long trip, munch on some crackers along the way. Look at the movement that your inner ear is sensing.
• While driving on a winding road, for example, watch the curves out the window. On a boat, use the horizon as a reference to remind yourself that you are indeed rocking.
• Minimize body movements, and especially head movements. Astronauts in early space vehicles with virtually no room for head movements experienced very little nausea.
• Stay busy with other thoughts. Subjects asked to solve mental problems get sick less frequently in motion sickness tests.
• Don't worry. Anxiety can stimulate many of the same hormonal reactions that precipitate nausea.
• Various prescription drugs are available for motion sickness, including pills like dramamine and promethazine and a skin patch worn behind the ear that releases scopolamine through the skin and into the blood. But some people experience moderate to severe side effects.

Source: Robert M. Stern, Kenneth L. Koch

Alan Gre, The New York Times

Studying Rare Species, Scientists Face Dilemma

Should a Single Specimen Be Killed for Research?

By Carol Yoon New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When Edmund Smith saw a nondescript black and white bird that he couldn't recognize flying over the hood of his car in central Somalia, he had little idea that he had caught a glimpse of the Bulu Burti boubou, an extremely rare species of shrike previously unknown to scientists.

Working with Mr. Smith, a biologist, researchers in Somalia captured the bird, still the only known example of the new species. But when they did, they found themselves in a quandary becoming more and more common among biologists: to kill or not to kill.

Scientists discovering new species have a long history of dutifully shooting, poisoning, drowning, crushing or otherwise doing in their finds to preserve them for future study.

The team of biologists who discovered the boubou bucked more than 200 years of tradition. Instead of preserving their only specimen as skin and skeleton, they kept it captive for a year, then returned it to the wild, hoping it would help propagate its presumably beleaguered species. When the robin-sized bird flew off, it left behind a handful of feathers, some photographs, a few blood samples and an intense dispute about whether a very rare animal is more valuable dead or alive.

When a species is discovered, biologists normally choose one individual, the "type," as the standard that determines whether any other individual belongs to that species or to another. Because it was the only one they had, biologists chose the boubou as its species type.

To systematists, biologists who specialize in discovering, naming and understanding the evolutionary relationships of species, the idea of letting the boubou type fly off was almost criminal.

The description of the new species was first published last year in Isis, an ornithological journal, and was written about in a recent issue of Trends in Ecology and Evolution.

As species after species approaches the brink of extinction, this choice has become more common and more pressing. Many new species are so rare that if biologists collect and kill even a single animal, they fear that they could push the species into extinction.

But other researchers contend that if scientists do not keep and kill their find, there will be nothing left with which to study the species but the fragmentary information and material that can be gleaned from a quick look at the live animal. Besides, they say, any species so close to extinction is doomed anyway.

Systematists like Dr. Storrs L. Olson, curator of birds at the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian, reject the notion that taking one bird from a species could be enough to tip the scales from survival to extinction. He called this view pseudo-conservation. "It's sentimentality getting in the way of good science," he said. "It's not rational. It's not logical."

And for systematists, unlike conservationists, studying an extinct bird, even a fossil bird, can be just as instructive as studying a living species.

Dr. Scott Lanyon, head of the division of birds at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, said that it was time for systematists to take a stand. "If we don't respond to this kind of action, then others will feel that it's all right," he said. "This is a step backwards. There's a misconception out there that the birds are thoroughly known."



One of a kind: The Bulu Burti boubou.

There are lots of field guides out there based on museum specimens. Now people are asking, "Since we've got the field guides, why do we need the specimen?"

Dr. Richard Banks, a bird systematist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, says the trend away from traditional preservation is growing.

"There were two or three instances within the last several years of people publishing photographs of birds, describing new subspecies, with nothing to serve as a specimen," he said. "I think that it's bad business, bad science. It's not science at all to describe a species on the basis that they did and without anything to serve as a type specimen."

In the case of the boubou, much is unknown and may remain so. The scientists were not even able to determine whether their bird was male or female. Unfortunately, most of the information biologists want cannot be gleaned from photographs or blood samples.

Even apart from this dispute, this bird has from the start seemed unable to avoid drama.

After capturing the boubou, biologists videotaped, photographed, tape-recorded and took a blood sample from the bird. But the blood sample was lost through an airline baggage mix-up while en route from Somalia to the biologists in Copenhagen who could have analyzed it.

Civil war in Somalia forced the caretaker of the lone shrike back to Europe, taking the bird with him to Germany. When it was returned to Somalia more than a year later the shrike could not go to the place biologists suspected it called home; they left it instead in the Balad Nature Reserve, safer from the war than the shrubs around the Bulu Burti hospital grounds, where it had been found.

Eventually one of the boubou's genes was analyzed with DNA from feathers that were preserved in alcohol.

And more blood for future analysis was taken from the bird and preserved.

When the DNA data were analyzed and compared with the segment of DNA from other shrikes, the results confirmed what biologists strongly suspected when they first saw the bird: the Somali shrike was different enough from the other known shrikes to be considered a new species.

The biologists named the bird Lanarius liberatus "to emphasize that the bird is described on the basis of a freed individual," they said in the Isis article.

Using Tropical Forest to Harvest Medicine

By Catherine Dold New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scientists have developed the first evidence that harvesting locally used medicinal plants from tropical forests could be more lucrative than clearing the land for farming or growing timber.

Such evidence could help convince policymakers that forests should be preserved, as well as show local people who rely on the forest for income, and are tempted to clear it, that they have a stake in its preservation, said the researchers, Dr. Michael Balick, director of the Institute of Economic Botany at the New York Botanical Garden, and Dr. Robert Mendelsohn, associate professor of forest policy at Yale University.

Their findings, based on research in Belize, were published in the journal Conservation Biology.

With the help of a local herb gatherer, Dr. Balick collected from two plots of mature, secondary growth hardwood forest all the medicinal plants that could be sold to local herb pharmacists and healers.

The plants are commonly used in the treatment of ailments like rheumatism, indigestion, colds and diarrhea.

At local market rates, accounting for labor costs, the plant materials from the two plots are worth \$564 and \$3,054, respectively.

Dr. Balick and Dr. Mendelsohn then calculated the value of the plant material in each plot assuming it could be harvested on a sustainable basis. Theoretically, an herb gatherer who owns 30 acres of forest that

takes 30 years to mature could harvest one acre each year.

Each section would then have 30 years to regenerate before it was reharvested. The current value of medicinal plants on the two study plots, given such a sustainable harvest, they found, is \$294 and \$1,346 an acre.

When compared to other land uses, medicinal harvesting appears to be one of the most valuable uses of the land. Other scientists have found that clearing rain forest for agriculture is worth \$137 per acre in Brazil and \$117 per acre in Guatemala.

This type of local marketing might work if it is carefully controlled, said Dr. David Ehrenfeld, a professor of biology at Rutgers University who is editor of Conservation Biology. "But any natural system that is coupled

to the world market is not likely to fare very well," he said. "Many of the people who are now selling products of the rain forest are not very knowledgeable about the ecology of the forest, and this is a great danger."

Conservationists often argue that tropical forests should be preserved because they may contain undiscovered medicinal plants that would be worth billions of dollars if developed into drugs.

Dr. Balick does not discount such notions. But that abstract argument for preservation, which might not pay off for another decade, is of little interest to the farmer who needs to feed his family, he said. "We wanted to identify what is valuable to the small farmer today, because he decides whether to cut his piece of the forest to feed his family or to use it in another way to derive income."

IN BRIEF

Ulcer-Stress Link: Is It in the Mind?

WASHINGTON (WP) — People who think their lives are stressful are more likely to develop peptic ulcers, according to a national study that followed several thousand Americans for up to 13 years.

Whether the stress actually causes ulcers and if so, how remain controversial questions, authors of the study said. Ulcers themselves can be stressful and perceptions of stress are subjective.

But researchers said the findings represent the first known prospective study of the possible cause-and-effect link between stress and ulcers. The results suggest that "persons who perceive their lives as stressful are at increased risk of developing peptic, or digestive, ulcer disease."

The study included 4,511 people never previously diagnosed with ulcers who were interviewed during the early 1970s as part of a national survey — and reinterviewed between 1982 and 1984. Incidence of ulcer disease was 7.2 percent for people who said they were stressed and 4 percent for those who said they were not.

Amino Acid Is Linked To a Rosier View

NEW YORK (NYT) — Some people see the world through eyes in which the apples in an orchard shine a little redder. According to two new studies, this rosier view of the world results from a difference in a single amino acid in the eye's red photopigments.

There seem to be nearly infinite shades of variation in human color vision, ranging from those who see the world as if on black and white television to those who have sensitivity to certain colors beyond normal. One of the most common and striking variations occurs among Caucasian men, nearly half of whom enjoy a slightly rosier view of life as a result of their greater sensitivity to red light.

"It really was very surprising that it was a single amino acid," said Dr. Samir Deeb, research associate professor of medical genetics at the University of Washington in Seattle, an author of one of the studies in the journal Nature.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues and solutions for April 29. Clues include '1 Ty or Lee J.', '2 Author of "The Mill on the Floss"', etc. Solutions include 'PIETA NEAP COOL', 'SMART VASE TULE', etc.

Word search puzzle grid with clues and solutions. Clues include '40 Guru', '41 Buddha', '42 Malice', etc. Solutions include 'Guru', 'Buddha', 'Malice', etc.

Escorts & Guides advertisement for Belle Epoch, Mercedes, and Mystique agencies.

Escorts & Guides advertisement for Zurich Susan, Zurich, and Zurich agencies.

Escorts & Guides advertisement for Debutante, Open House, and other agencies.

Escorts & Guides advertisement for High Society Club, London Club, and other agencies.

Large advertisement for KLM featuring a portrait of T.H. Woltman, Vice President, Area Manager, KLM North America and Mexico. Text includes 'People at the top read the Trib.' and 'No local bias. No national slant. No partisan viewpoint.'

Small advertisements for 'd easily in the tribune' and 'MIDDLE EAST'.

Small advertisements for 'LONDON BRAZILIAN' and 'GENOVA'.

Small advertisements for 'GENOVA' and 'AMSTERDAM'.

Small advertisements for 'GENOVA' and 'AMSTERDAM'.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the close on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	110.00	+0.25
Microsoft	68.00	+0.50
Apple	55.00	+0.25
Oracle	45.00	+0.50
Novell	35.00	+0.25
Lotus	25.00	+0.10
McAfee	15.00	+0.20
CompuLink	10.00	+0.15
WorldCom	8.00	+0.10
VeriFone	7.00	+0.05
WorldView	6.00	+0.05
WorldWideWeb	5.00	+0.05
WorldWideWeb	4.00	+0.05
WorldWideWeb	3.00	+0.05
WorldWideWeb	2.00	+0.05
WorldWideWeb	1.00	+0.05

Symbol	Price	Change
AT&T	45.00	+0.25
Amgen	40.00	+0.50
Amgen	35.00	+0.25
Amgen	30.00	+0.10
Amgen	25.00	+0.05
Amgen	20.00	+0.05
Amgen	15.00	+0.05
Amgen	10.00	+0.05
Amgen	5.00	+0.05
Amgen	4.00	+0.05
Amgen	3.00	+0.05
Amgen	2.00	+0.05
Amgen	1.00	+0.05

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	10.00	+0.05
Amgen	9.00	+0.05
Amgen	8.00	+0.05
Amgen	7.00	+0.05
Amgen	6.00	+0.05
Amgen	5.00	+0.05
Amgen	4.00	+0.05
Amgen	3.00	+0.05
Amgen	2.00	+0.05
Amgen	1.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.50	+0.05
Amgen	0.25	+0.05
Amgen	0.10	+0.05
Amgen	0.05	+0.05

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	0.05	+0.05
Amgen	0.02	+0.05
Amgen	0.01	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05

Symbol	Price	Change
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05
Amgen	0.00	+0.05

Heating systems... can now be up to 96% efficient. New gas furnaces, from several manufacturers, use Ametek motor blower systems to recapture heat from flue gas.

For current reports, write **AMETEK** Paoli, Pennsylvania 19301

INTERNATIONAL After Caterpillar Some White-C

CURRENCY RATES

INTEREST RATES

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

After Caterpillar, Expect Some White-Collar Upsets

By Barbara Presley Noble

NEW YORK — The contrast in images could not be harsher: two weeks ago, the strikers at Caterpillar Inc. gathered in lines five-and-a-half-deep at plant gates.

Many middle-class, white-collar workers may see nothing but losses in the group, rather than the remnants of institutions that once wielded the power to protect their members from cradle to grave.

Why should a corporate employee care whether a company breaks with its tradition of relatively cordial worker relations to play hardball and bring a manufacturing union to heel? Labor economists and company executives warn that the stakes are changing: the persistence of Caterpillar's workdays may be a harbinger for white-collar employees.

The implicit social contract between employers and employees has changed, said Carrie Leana, an associate professor at the graduate school of business at the University of Pittsburgh.

Clearly it mattered more, say, 30 years ago, when more than 35 percent of the American work force was unionized, a figure that has dropped to 16 percent.

Experts find the precise impact of unions difficult to assess. At the very least, there was the "threats" effect. "Nonunion companies were always looking over their shoulders, worried about what unions might do," said Stanley Aronowitz, a sociology professor at the City University of New York.

FOR EXAMPLE, labor's decision to fight for pensions and benefits in the post-World War II period shaped the private pension system nationally. "The unions pushed for pension plans which were critical for white-collar workers," said Richard Freeman, an economist at Harvard University.

According to Richard Belous, senior economist at the National Planning Association, in 1988, 50 percent of the work force was covered by a pension; by 1993, he estimates, that will drop to 40 percent.

The practice — the major issue in the Caterpillar-United Auto Workers strike — became a model for compensation.

The breakdown of pattern bargaining means you are more dependent on your company," Mr. Freeman said, adding, "It may put blue- and white-collar people together. It's more Japanese style. You get both the benefits and detriments."

The shades of collar colors, long cherished by white-collar workers, especially those "moving up" the hierarchy from one generation to the next, is another likely casualty of union decline.

Improvements for blue-collar workers have occurred while white-collar workers have become more vulnerable. "They would be less so if they were unionized," said Adrienne Eaton, a labor studies professor at Rutgers University.

In the United States — unlike in other industrialized countries — white-collar resistance to unionization is extensive. But even when the current downturn passes, few labor experts believe workplace relations will ever be as amicable as just after World War II, or that employer generosity will be restored.

The implicit social contract between employers and employees has changed.

Delta to Reduce Spending by \$5 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Delta Air Lines Inc., reacting to tough times in the U.S. airline industry, said Wednesday it would cut capital spending by more than \$5 billion and cancel 100 planned aircraft purchases through the year 2001.

Delta Chairman Ronald Allen said the company might also reduce its payroll through attrition. But he said layoffs were not anticipated and that he hoped they would not be necessary in the future.

About \$3 billion of the spending cuts will take place during the carrier's next four financial years, with the remainder of the reductions spread through mid-2001. The current financial year ends June 30.

Delta said it would not exercise options expiring May 1 for 12 airplanes — 10 McDonnell Douglas Corp. MD-88s and two Boeing Co. 757s.

The two aircraft makers noted that Delta had thus far said it would only back out of options to purchase aircraft, rather than firm orders.

Delta has one of the best earnings records in the airline industry, but since late 1989 losses have escalated, the airline's chairman said. "These losses are primarily due to the economy. They need to match uncomparable fares of troubled competitors and increasing operating costs affecting the industry."

Mr. Allen said Delta planned to consolidate certain facilities, "to streamline some hub-city flight complexes, to improve personnel produc-

tivity and to make greater use of part-time and contract personnel."

A Delta spokesman, Neil Monroe, said, for example, that the carrier might use more part-time workers during the peak times at its hubs, when flights are connecting in the morning and afternoon.

Delta will also focus on more shifting of its flight schedules on a seasonal basis. The carrier already does this on trans-Atlantic routes, where traffic is heavy in the summer and light in the winter. But Mr. Monroe said Delta would look at further cuts to be more efficient, such as making sure flights to Western ski-resort areas are set up to match expected passenger loads.

The airline hopes that reductions in the 79,000-member work force will be accomplished through attrition as employees quit or retire, but no target number for job eliminations had been set, Mr. Monroe said.

The announcement comes less than a week after Delta reported a \$151.6 million loss for the first three months of 1992, nearly twice as big as Delta's losses during the same period a year earlier.

During its 1991 financial year, the Atlanta-based airline posted a loss of \$324.4 million.

Delta's shares rose 25 cents, to \$59.625, on the New York Stock Exchange on news of the spending cuts. But Boeing fell 50 cents to \$43.875, and McDonnell Douglas dropped \$2 to \$57.50. Analysts said McDonnell Douglas was more dependent on Delta than Boeing.

Daniel Kasper, an airline analyst at Harbridge House, a Boston-based consulting firm, said Delta had no choice but to cut spending.

"Delta is certainly not in any danger," Mr. Kasper said. "They're a very strong carrier, but they're hitting some rough water here. It isn't immediately clear that it's going to be over quickly, so cost-cutting is a prudent and judicious way to go."

Delta's cutbacks follow similar moves by Delta's two larger rivals, American Airlines and United Airlines.

American said in November that it would trim \$8 billion out of its \$22 billion capital-spending plan, scaling down the planned size of its fleet by 93 aircraft through the end of 1993.

In February, United said it would cut its capital-spending plans through 1995 by about \$6.7 billion, to \$12.2 billion. United said it would take delivery of 156 aircraft during that period instead of its earlier goal of 278 new planes.

Airlines have been reeling financially since Iraq invaded Kuwait in August of 1990, sharply pushing up fuel prices at the same time as fears of terrorism repelled many passengers. The recession then began hammering the carriers.

The latest lull in the U.S. airline industry began April 9, when American Airlines simplified its fare structure with four fares. The changes were aimed at eliminating corporate discounts, stimulating traffic and, perhaps as a side result, hurting weaker competitors.

Ford Rebounds, Posting a Profit Of \$338 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DEARBORN, Michigan — Ford Motor Co. reported Wednesday a \$338 million profit for the first quarter, a sharp turnaround from its \$884 million loss in the year-earlier period.

The gain was the first profit for the second-largest U.S. automaker since the third quarter of 1990, when it earned \$102 million, and the biggest quarter-to-quarter improvement in Ford's history.

Ford Chairman Harold A. Poole said the improved results reflected higher dealer orders and lower costs but added that "a continuation of the turnaround will depend greatly on a sustained recovery in the United States and other key markets."

The earnings, which were higher than analysts' expectations, came on revenue of \$24.6 billion, up from \$21.3 billion in the 1991 quarter.

Significantly, automotive revenue increased to \$20.64 billion from \$17.11 billion in the 1991 quarter, while financial-services revenue slipped to \$3.92 billion from \$4.22 billion.

"This is a significant step forward, but we have plenty of work ahead of us," Mr. Poole said. "Although industry sales in the U.S. remained weak in the first quarter, there are signs of an improving trend."

Ford stock rose \$1.75 on Wednesday to \$45.625 on the New York Stock Exchange, where it was among the most active issues.

Ford's announcement of its better performance followed industry leader General Motors Corp.'s report Tuesday of its first profitable quarter in nearly two years.

GM earned \$179 million in the first quarter, compared with a loss of \$143.8 million a year earlier.

Ford said it had sold 1.5 million vehicles worldwide in the first quarter, compared with 1.2 million in the like 1991 period. Of those sales, 788,000 were in the United States, up sharply from the 590,000 sold a year earlier.

"Retail sales were up 20 percent and fleet sales were down 16 percent," said Dave McCammon, Ford's vice president of finance and company treasurer. "That means, to me, that the retail customer is coming back in."

The automaker's worldwide automotive operations recorded a profit of \$85 million in the period, compared with a loss of \$1.2 billion a year earlier. Its U.S. automotive operations posted earnings of \$57 million, compared with a loss of \$947 million in the 1991 quarter. But the earnings included a gain of \$61 million from the sale of Ford's Dealer Computer Services business.

Ford said its overseas automotive operations earned \$28 million in the period, compared with a \$208 million loss a year earlier.

Ford's Financial Services Group was again one of the automaker's stronger operations, the company said.

See FORD, Page 12

South Korean Firms Reach Northward

By Paul Blustein

SEOUL — Kim Woo Cheong has conducted a lot of high-powered business negotiations as chairman of the Daewoo Group, the giant South Korean conglomerate. But nothing could quite match the luncheon meeting he attended on Jan. 20.

Hosting the lunch was Kim Il Sung, the aging dictator of communist North Korea. And the topic of discussion was a proposal for Daewoo to build several small factories in the North Korean port city of Inhae.

Penetrating North Korea, in the words of the Daewoo chairman, means "developing the final market in the world" — and for South Korean business executives like him, the undertaking has a "mission impossible" quality, given the decades of mutual hostility and vast differences between the Korean peninsula's capitalist South and the Stalinist North. Yet, Daewoo is far from alone in establishing commercial ties with North Korea.

Scores of South Korean companies are selling products like chemicals and textiles to the North and buying North Korean products like coal, fish and steel. The amount of trade is still relatively small, a bit less than \$200 million last year. But that \$200 million marked an eightfold increase over the previous year, and a number of South Korean companies are drawing up blueprints to set up manufacturing operations north of the demilitarized zone that has divided the peninsula since the end of the Korean War in 1953.

Until the late 1980s, the very idea of a South Korean company establishing a foothold in the North was virtually unthinkable. North Korea was so sensitive to the corrosive potential of contact with the capitalist

world that the country virtually shut itself off to all but other communist states. For 47 years, North Koreans have been taught that under the *juche* — self-reliance — policy of the "Great Leader" Kim Il Sung, their nation is leaping ahead of the decadent West and its puppet regime in Seoul. For both Koreas, the level of mutual suspicion has been so high that anyone engaging in commerce across the DMZ could be convicted of treason.

But now Pyongyang is finding itself obliged to reach out to the West, and to

Trade between the two Koreas is a world in which most business must be conducted indirectly.

Seoul, as its communist alliances erode and its own economy sinks into a mire of shortages. In a recent agreement, Seoul and Pyongyang pledged, among other things, to expand economic linkages.

For the time being, as the North clings to its old ways, trade between the two Koreas is a world in which most business must be conducted indirectly, through agents residing in Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo and Beijing.

Another problem is North Korea's attitude toward private property. Basic laws concerning property rights, and even a basic understanding of the concept, are virtually nonexistent in the North; moreover, Pyongyang is notorious for arbitrarily refusing to pay its international debts. So even ambitious companies like Daewoo feel compelled to move slowly. "We will start with a small invest-

ment, perhaps \$7 million," Mr. Kim said. The South Koreans are still pressing ahead because for now, at least, their goal is more political than economic. The purpose of doing business with the North now, South Korean officials and business executives say, is less to make a profit than it is to take part in a process of gradually undermining the North's Stalinist command structure by exposing Northerners to capitalism.

At some point, South Korean business executives envision making big money by using cheap North Korean labor to replace increasingly high-cost South Korean workers. But at the moment, their chief incentive is the political prestige that comes with aiding the unification process, plus the existence of a special South Korean government fund to reimburse companies for as much as 90 percent of losses they sustain in North-South commerce.

"We are not really trading with the North. There is not much we can buy from them," said a high-ranking executive.

"Sure, we can buy some exotic items, like snake liquor," a North Korean specialty featuring a preserved serpent coiled inside a bottle, the business executive said. "But most of what they produce cannot withstand the rigors of the market."

Back in the glory days of communism, North Korea used to be able to buy goods on credit or in barter arrangements from the Soviet Union and other East Bloc countries. But since communism's collapse, Pyongyang has had to pay cash to its erstwhile allies.

Desperate for foreign exchange with which to buy machinery and technology from overseas, North Korea is trying to establish links with Japan and the United States. But it is

See KOREA, Page 15

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Cross Rates and Other Dollar Values, listing various currencies and their rates.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits and Key Money Rates, listing interest rates for various terms.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Asian Dollar Deposits, listing interest rates for various terms.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for U.S. Money Market Funds, listing interest rates for various terms.

GOLD

Table with columns for Gold prices, listing prices for various types of gold.

Wall Street Sours On Small Stocks

By Susan Antilla

NEW YORK — Are small stocks worth it? From the looks of things in recent days, they are rather ragged, and analysts who make it their business to track stocks of small companies are heaping scorn on them.

Perhaps the only thing going for stocks of companies with market capitalizations of under \$500 million is the contrarian view: nobody loves them, thus, there is likely some money to be made.

After reaching an all-time high of 644.92 on Feb. 12, the Nasdaq composite index has fallen more than 11.5 percent; it ended at 569.94 on Wednesday.

All the while, indexes that track blue-chip companies have held relatively steady.

The Dow Jones industrial average went on to hit six highs after the Nasdaq game's peak, reaching its latest record of 3,366.50 on April 16.

The Dow has since dropped back to 3,333.18, up 3 percent for the year, compared with a 3 percent fall in the over-the-counter index.

So what all the little companies? The carnage is largely the result of having come too far too fast. While the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index has gained 9 percent in 12 months, the Nasdaq composite soared 16 percent — despite the pullback since February.

Though bargain-hunting is an inevitable temptation, analysts caution that it could be perilous for investors to fight the trend at the moment.

Small stocks do best in a rapidly growing economy, pointed out Art Michele, director of research at the Bailard Biehl & Kaiser Inc. money management firm in San Mateo, California. But he is placing his bets on slow growth in the months ahead. Mr. Michele said a market-timing model that he keeps flashed a signal for small stocks in February and has not budged since.

Investors would do best to stick to companies with big stock-market capitalizations, he said. "You don't have to chase small caps," he explained. "You can buy big caps with good track records."

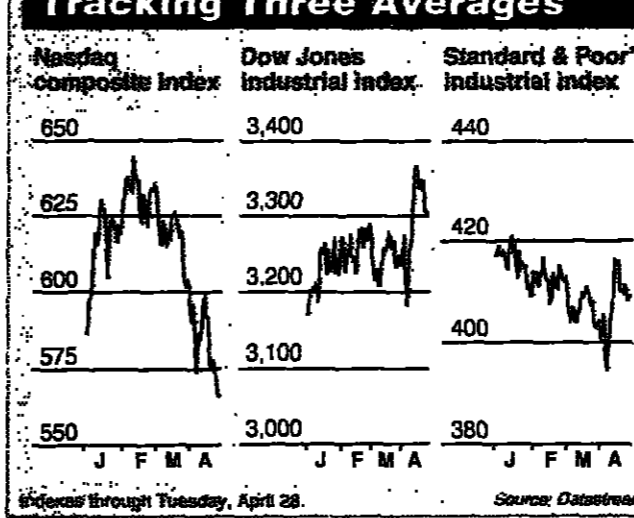
Several drug stocks among these have fallen 20 percent from their 52-week highs, he added, noting that Warner-Lambert Co. looks particularly attractive at its current level of \$64.50.

Indeed, the investors who historically have turned in the most abysmal performance are the ones betting most heavily on stocks of small companies right now.

Small investors who buy stock options have a notoriously bad record, said Donald Fishbach of the Cleveland-based Investment Research Institute, which studies patterns in options trading. Those people are now quite bullish on little companies, heavily buying call options — a bet on higher prices. "This is the dumb money and the dumb money is almost never right," Mr. Fishbach said.

Based on their heavy purchases of Microsoft Corp. call options, Mr. Fishbach is calling that company "the No. 1 short for the rest of 1992."

Tracking Three Averages



Meanwhile, what Mr. Fishbach called "the old fuzzy-duddy smoke-stack companies," like Aluminex Company of America, International Paper Co. and the automakers, look attractive because they have not attracted the options players.

Contrarians who dare to buck the negative consensus on small stocks should keep in mind where the relative strength is. Small companies known for their fast growth prospects have been worst hit in the recent downturn, while stodgier small companies perceived as good values have not.

The T. Rowe Price Small Cap Value Fund, for example, has risen about 9 percent this year, while T. Rowe Price's New Horizons Fund — a small-company growth fund — has fallen more than 9 percent. New Horizons lost 5 percent last week, while the Small Cap Value Fund was up 0.3 percent.

The small stock indexes will not rally for another quarter or two, said Alan Radlo, who runs the Fidelity OTC Portfolio. It will take at least that long before investors begin to focus on 1993 earnings, which will turn the spotlight from cyclical stocks back to the small companies that are actually delivering earnings — not promises.

It will also take that long to rebuild investor confidence in the stock market generally, he added, saying, "You need new highs in the big caps to get to all this jump-started again."

Patient investors might follow Mr. Radlo's brave advice to take advantage of the current disgust with small company stocks. He is buying shares of small health-care companies and banks, including Wilmington Trust Co., First Tennessee National Corp. and Mercantile Bancorp.

"This is the time to buy solid companies cheap, as opposed to buying cheap companies," he said.

Nestlé's Stock Split Lifts Zurich Bourse

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Nestlé SA gave its stockholders and the Swiss stock market a shot in the arm on Wednesday with several positive announcements on the company's financial outlook.

Drawing much attention on the Zurich bourse was the company's proposal of a 10-for-1 stock split and the abolition of its participation certificates, a nonvoting form of equity. That news, combined with a projection of 9 percent earnings growth this year and the report of an 15 percent rise in first-quarter sales, sent Nestlé bearer shares to 9,770 Swiss francs (\$6,442.47), up 180 francs, while its registered shares gained 160 francs, to 9,740.

The news boosted the entire Swiss stock market, with the SBS index rising 3.1 points, to 655.8.

Many Swiss companies have announced share splits to take advantage of a company law coming into force on July 1 that allows the minimum nominal value of shares to be reduced to 10 francs from 100.

Nestlé also plans to convert its participation certificates, an increasingly unpopular category of security, into registered shares next year, said Reto Domeniconi, the company's finance director.

Stock dealers speculated that Nestlé's shares would trade at 1,000 francs each after the stock split, implying their price would rise more than 2 percent from the current level.

Another piece of good news from the Swiss food company was that its takeover of Source Perrier SA, the French water and cheese company, was unlikely to affect results this year.

Helmut Maucher, the Nestlé chief executive, said the interest costs of financing the 15.3 billion French franc (\$2.73 billion) takeover of Perrier would not dent Nestlé's earnings this year, since they would be covered by Perrier's profits.

Meanwhile, Mr. Maucher said he expected 1992 group sales to show similar growth to that of 1991, when they rose 8.9 percent, to 50.49 billion Swiss francs. This does not include acquisitions, he said.

For the first quarter of this year, Nestlé said sales were 12.7 billion francs, up 14.9 percent from the like period of 1991. It did not provide first-quarter earnings data. The 1991 quarter had been strong because of stockpiling ahead of the Gulf War, Mr. Domeniconi said.

(Reuters, APX, Bloomberg)

Cement Firms Link Up

Reuters

PARIS — Two leading cement makers in France and Italy agreed Wednesday to link up, creating what is believed to be the world's biggest producer of the building material.

The French conglomerate Compagnie Financière de Paribas announced that Italcementi, Italy's biggest cement group, had agreed to buy a 54.7 percent stake in Paribas's Ciments Français unit for about 6 billion francs (\$1.1 billion).

Subsequently Ciments Français, the world's third-largest producer, will raise 5 billion francs in new capital. After the capital increase, Italcementi will control, directly and indirectly, 40 percent of the new company, Paribas, which currently owns 86 percent of Ciments Français, will have a 20 percent stake, the Italian merchant bank Mediobanca will own 5 percent and the remaining 35 percent will be in the hands of the public.

Herald Tribune LIVING IN THE U.S.? NOW PRINTED IN NEW YORK FOR SAME DAY DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL 1-800-882-2884 (IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)

SARAKREEK HOLDING N.V. Amsteldijk 194, 1079 LK Amsterdam, The Netherlands (P.O. Box 7266, 1007 JG, Amsterdam). Dividend 1991 At the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on April 29, 1992, the dividend for the year ended 31. December 1991 was established at: The countervalue in Dutch guilders per April 28, 1992 of US\$ 1.00 (= Dfl. 1.87) in cash.

Vertical advertisement on the left side of the page, including METEK and 96% EFFICIENT.

Gains in Blue Chips Push Stocks Higher

NEW YORK — Stocks closed sharply higher in heavy trading Wednesday as the blue-chip sector extended Tuesday's late rebound.

"Better-than-expected earnings at Ford Motor Co. ignited a rally in auto shares, analysts said."

"The Dow Jones industrial average, which edged up 3.36 points on Tuesday, rose 25.26 points to 3,533.18. Volume totaled 200.9 million shares, up from 186.7 million shares on Tuesday."

"Shares outnumbered declines by a 5-to-2 margin on the New York Stock Exchange, the first time since April 16 that gains had outpaced declines."

"Stocks also advanced on the American Stock Exchange and in over-the-counter trading."

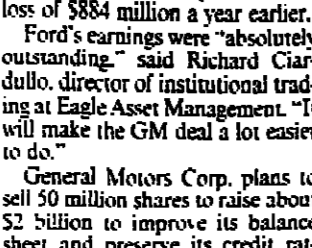
"Trude Latimer, chief market strategist at Josephthal Lyon & Ross, said the buying was a follow-through of the rebound in stocks late Tuesday, but investors have become more selective."

"I see a return to bargain-hunting in drugs and a number of the blue chips, such as auto," she said. Edward Nicpoc, chief technical analyst at Piper Jaffray Inc. in Minneapolis, agreed, saying that some stocks were "pretty overvalued," particularly secondary issues like biotechnology stocks.

Ford, the second most active,

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average.



NYSE Most Actives

Table listing NYSE Most Actives with columns for stock name, volume, and price change.

AMEX Most Actives

Table listing AMEX Most Actives with columns for stock name, volume, and price change.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE Diary with columns for stock name, volume, and price change.

AMEX Diary

Table listing AMEX Diary with columns for stock name, volume, and price change.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ Diary with columns for stock name, volume, and price change.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Averages for various sectors.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes for various sectors.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes for various sectors.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes for various sectors.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales for various sectors.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table showing N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table showing S&P 100 Index Options.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European Futures for various commodities.

COCA (COX)

Table showing COCA (COX) futures.

COFFEE (FCO)

Table showing COFFEE (FCO) futures.

WHITE SUGAR (MOTR)

Table showing WHITE SUGAR (MOTR) futures.

Metals

Table showing Metals futures.

Financial

Table showing Financial futures.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures for various commodities.

WHEAT (CBT)

Table showing WHEAT (CBT) futures.

WHEAT (KCBT)

Table showing WHEAT (KCBT) futures.

CORN (CBT)

Table showing CORN (CBT) futures.

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)

Table showing SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) futures.

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)

Table showing SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) futures.

SOYBEAN (CBT)

Table showing SOYBEAN (CBT) futures.

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)

Table showing SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) futures.

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)

Table showing SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) futures.

SOYBEAN (CBT)

Table showing SOYBEAN (CBT) futures.

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)

Table showing SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) futures.

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)

Table showing SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) futures.

SOYBEAN (CBT)

Table showing SOYBEAN (CBT) futures.

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)

Table showing SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) futures.

SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes.

FTSE 100 (LIFPE)

Table showing FTSE 100 (LIFPE) futures.

NIKKEI 225 (LIFPE)

Table showing NIKKEI 225 (LIFPE) futures.

DAX (LIFPE)

Table showing DAX (LIFPE) futures.

ASX (LIFPE)

Table showing ASX (LIFPE) futures.

SEMI-CONDUCTOR (LIFPE)

Table showing SEMI-CONDUCTOR (LIFPE) futures.

COMMODITY (LIFPE)

Table showing COMMODITY (LIFPE) futures.

ENERGY (LIFPE)

Table showing ENERGY (LIFPE) futures.

INDUSTRIAL (LIFPE)

Table showing INDUSTRIAL (LIFPE) futures.

TECHNOLOGY (LIFPE)

Table showing TECHNOLOGY (LIFPE) futures.

HEALTHCARE (LIFPE)

Table showing HEALTHCARE (LIFPE) futures.

FINANCIAL (LIFPE)

Table showing FINANCIAL (LIFPE) futures.

RETAIL (LIFPE)

Table showing RETAIL (LIFPE) futures.

TRANSPORT (LIFPE)

Table showing TRANSPORT (LIFPE) futures.

UTILITIES (LIFPE)

Personal Income Up, Spending Lags

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Personal income increased by a solid 0.6 percent in March but spending climbed slowly, even though lower tax withholding allowed Americans to keep more of what they made, the government said on Wednesday.

The Commerce Department figures showed that instead of spending the extra cash — as leaders in Washington hoped Americans would do to boost the economy — many saved more.

Gains in personal income, which includes wages and salaries as well as income from sources such as dividends, interest and business, are essential for funding consumer purchases, which economists expect will fuel the country's recovery.

The March increases in both spending and income were slightly better than economists were projecting and were seen as evidence the recovery was proceeding, although slowly.

Canadian Will Try to Buy Daily News

NEW YORK (AP) — The Canadian publisher Conrad Black has been given the go-ahead to begin full-scale negotiations to buy the New York Daily News, the newspaper said Wednesday.

Mr. Black was given the green light after a meeting of News management, unions and trade creditors.

The News, which once had the highest circulation of any paper in the United States, is currently protected from creditors under Chapter 11 of U.S. bankruptcy laws.

Du Pont Posts a Drop in Earnings

WILMINGTON, Delaware (Reuters) — Du Pont Co., the world's largest chemical company, said Wednesday its first-quarter earnings fell 18 percent from a year ago due to a steep drop in profit from its Copoco petroleum subsidiary.

The company said it earned \$482 million in the quarter, equivalent to 71 cents a share, compared with \$590 million, or 88 cents a share, in the like period a year earlier.

Despite the reduced profit, the company said it was raising its quarterly dividend to 44 cents a share from 42 cents. Du Pont's stock jumped \$1.50 to a 52-week high of \$52.50.

Fidelity's Smith Quits Magellan Fund

BOSTON (Bloomberg) — Morris Smith, manager of Fidelity Investments' \$20 billion Magellan Fund, which returned more than 28 percent during the past two years, will step down July 1, Fidelity said Wednesday.

Mr. Smith, the 34-year-old protégé of Fidelity's most influential manager in the 1980s, Peter Lynch, said he would move with his family to Israel for about a year. He will be replaced by Jeff Vinik, 33, who now manages Fidelity's Growth & Income Fund.

Washington Cites 3 for Trade Abuse

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States on Wednesday cited Taiwan, India and Thailand for violating U.S. intellectual-property rights, opening the way for possible trade retaliation.

Taiwan was named for the first time. India and Thailand were named last year and the investigations into their alleged violations are now to be continued.

The U.S. Trade Representative's Office said: "Taiwan is a center for copyright piracy and trademark counterfeiting of U.S. products."

Calpers Votes Against Sears Chief

SACRAMENTO, California (UPI) — The powerful California Public Employees' Retirement System pension fund, citing dissatisfaction with Sears Roebuck & Co.'s management, announced Wednesday it had voted against all Sears directors standing for re-election next month.

Calpers, which owns 1.97 million shares of Sears stock or about 0.6 percent of the company, said the action stemmed from Sears' "outstanding" poor performance and from a lack of action by its board to force the chief executive, Edward Breznan, to improve performance by the retail giant.

Swiss Franc Weakens As Optimism Wanes

NEW YORK — The Swiss franc weakened in currency trading on Wednesday, as traders cashed in profits from a recent run-up against the Deutsche mark.

"The franc had rallied sharply this week on a lot of hot air about Swiss entry into the European Community," said a U.S. bank trader in London. "That's slowly leaking away now and people are starting to establish short positions again."

President René Felber of Switzerland on Monday told Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, that his government intended to apply for membership in the Community.

The Swiss franc fell to about 1.0894 DM in New York, from about 1.0908 at the end of trading on Tuesday. The dollar rose to 1.5215 francs from 1.5160.

The dollar was higher against other currencies, but traders linked this to the weakness of the Swiss franc rather than a move out of the U.S. unit's recent trading ranges.

The dollar rose to 1.6575 DM from 1.6572 and to 5.5860 French francs from 5.5765. The pound fell to \$1.7725 from \$1.7768, while the dollar rose to 133.45 yen from 133.15.

Slightly higher-than-forecast U.S.

personal income and consumption data also provided some dollar support but they were considered neither strong enough nor important enough for the market to change its ultra-cautious view on the recovery.

"People feel very jaded with the dollar and need something new on the economic or political front to get their blood moving again," said Peter Medlock, chief dealer at Societe Generale in London.

Other U.S. data scheduled for release Thursday are expected to show a gradual pick-up in U.S. economic activity and business confidence, analysts said.

But these data are not expected to be strong enough to prompt speculation of a rise in U.S. interest rates any time soon, while inflationary wage settlements in Germany and raging German money supply growth may rule out a cut in German interest rates this year.

As a result, the 5.75 point short-term interest rate spread in favor of the mark will continue to weigh on the U.S. currency, analysts said.

Meanwhile, the mark gained against the pound on selling in the Middle East and general profit-taking every time the pound approached the psychologically important 2.94 German mark level. The pound fell to 2.9379 DM from about 2.9353.

(Reuters, AFP, UPI, Bloomberg)

FORD: Rebounds to Post a Profit

(Continued from first finance page) The group posted a profit of \$253 million in the period, down \$18 million from a year earlier, when its earnings were boosted by the one-time sale of receivables at Ford Credit. But excluding the effect of the receivables sale, the unit's earnings were up \$20 million, or 9 percent, from the 1991 quarter.

David Garrity, analyst at McDonald & Co. Securities, said the key will be if Ford can remain in the black given the sluggish rate of U.S. vehicle sales.

"The question now is if this can be carried forward," he said. "Auto sales have not really picked up. But the mix of sales has changed to more profitable vehicles."

Ford posted a record loss of \$2.3 billion for all of 1991.

Third-ranked Chrysler Corp. will report its first-quarter results on Thursday. Most industry analysts expect Chrysler to post a loss of \$175 million for the quarter.

Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca said in February that the company would likely post a first-quarter loss because of the weak economy and expenses associated with launching its new car and truck lines this year. Chrysler's first-quarter loss totaled \$341 million.

(Reuters, UPI, Bloomberg)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table showing World Stock Markets for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Johannesburg, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Sydney, Zurich, and Tokyo.

Market Closed

The stock market in Tokyo was closed Wednesday for a holiday.

Paris

Table showing Paris stock market data.

Sydney

Table showing Sydney stock market data.

Zurich

Table showing Zurich stock market data.

Toronto

Table showing Toronto stock market data.

Stockholm

Table showing Stockholm stock market data.

London

Table showing London stock market data.

Johannesburg

Table showing Johannesburg stock market data.

Madrid

Table showing Madrid stock market data.

Milan

Table showing Milan stock market data.

Financial

Table showing Financial data.

U.S. T-BILLS (180D)

Table showing U.S. T-BILLS (180D) data.

U.S. TREASURY BOND (30Y)

Table showing U.S. TREASURY BOND (30Y) data.

U.S. TREASURY BOND (10Y)

Table showing U.S. TREASURY BOND (10Y) data.

U.S. TREASURY BOND (5Y)

Table showing U.S. TREASURY BOND (5Y) data.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes.

EURODOLLARS (180D)

Table showing EURODOLLARS (180D) data.

EURODOLLARS (90D)

Table showing EURODOLLARS (90D) data.

EURODOLLARS (30D)

Table showing EURODOLLARS (30D) data.

EURODOLLARS (15D)

Table showing EURODOLLARS (15D) data.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes.

SP COMP. INDEX (CME)

Table showing SP COMP. INDEX (CME) data.

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYSE)

Table showing NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYSE) data.

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYSE)

Table showing NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYSE) data.

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYSE)

Table showing NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYSE) data.

Market Guide

Table showing Market Guide.

COMEX

Table showing COMEX data.

NYMEX

Table showing NYMEX data.

NYMEX

Table showing NYMEX data.

NYMEX

Table showing NYMEX data.

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list is compiled by the AP. Consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
AAOI	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4

NEW YORK sharply higher Wednesday extended to "Better than Ford Motor auto shares." The Dow, which is...

Tuesday, 1,233.18. Vol. shares on T. Advances by a 5-to-10. New York Stock since April paced decline. Stocks a American 5 over-the-co. Trade 1.78. Rost, said a layough of late Tuesd. become mo. "I see a ing in drug blue chips." Edward analyst at Minneapolis some stock sold," part like biotech Ford, th

NEW Y weakened Wednesd. profit against th. "The fr this week.

Six ent London, away new establish s. President zeland o Delors, p mission. I tended to the Com. The \$a 0,094 D about 1.0 on Tuesd. 1,321.5 fra. The do other curr this to th. franc rath. T. The do from 1.65 francs to 1.72 dollar. Slightly.

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide closing up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4
AAW	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/2	+1/4

Advertisement for Benetton and other brands, including a large image of a person.

Shenyang Bids to Run China's 3d Stock Market

BEIJING — The city of Shenyang, competing to be the site of China's third stock market, has opened a securities-exchange center trading in bonds, the Xinhua news agency reported Wednesday.

The Shenyang Securities Exchange Center, co-sponsored by the provincial and city branches of the Chinese central bank, opened for business on Tuesday, Xinhua said. It has 22 members from Liaoning province.

Shenyang does not yet have permission from the central government to become an official stock exchange, and its exchange is very different from the booming stock markets in the south, economists and market analysts said.

Shenyang's first-day volume was 400 million yuan (\$73 million), but it was almost all in corporate, Treasury and bank bonds, said Song Liping of the Stock Exchange Executive Council in Beijing, a private organization designing and drafting new securities regulations for the government.

Shenyang has had a loosely arranged over-the-counter market in stocks since the mid-1980s. The new exchange will try to build on that base, the analysts said.

"This should lay the foundation for a stock exchange there in the very near future," Mr. Song said.

Shenyang and the port city of Tianjin are competing to house China's third stock market,

following the bourses in Shanghai and Shenzhen.

Shenyang, capital of Liaoning province, rapidly implemented reformist policies in the mid- and late 1980s, but soon fell behind the southern provinces, which have profited from an export-led boom and have been allowed to be more autonomous and flexible.

Shenyang was the first city to list over-the-counter shares. It also was the first place in China to authorize the bankruptcy of loss-ridden state enterprises, one of the boldest economic changes undertaken in communist China. Only two are known to have gone through.

(AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Douglas Deal Delayed, But Taipei Supports It

TAIPEI — Economics Minister Vincent Siew said Wednesday investors in Taiwan Aerospace Corp. would make further evaluations before deciding on the company's plan to acquire up to a \$2 billion stake in the U.S. aircraft maker McDonnell Douglas Corp.

Mr. Siew's announcement at the National Assembly's special hearing on the planned aircraft joint venture indicated further delay on the proposed purchase.

However, Mr. Siew appealed to legislators to support the deal, saying Taiwan should not miss the rare chance to cooperate with the world's No. 3 aircraft maker.

Earlier in the day, the government pledged low-interest loans or tax breaks to Taiwan Aerospace if it purchased part of the commercial-aircraft business of McDonnell Douglas.

Mr. Siew told the National Assembly that the investment was a rare opportunity. Its profits are un-

attractive and it carries high risks, but we have to look at it in the long term — it will develop our aerospace industry."

His statement removed a major obstacle, as private investors in Taiwan Aerospace, which include some of Taiwan's biggest companies, have said they would probably not proceed without financial support from the government.

A small group of legislators fiercely opposed the deal, saying it is a bad investment, and have vowed to try to block any government funding of the project.

"We will oppose this to the end," an opposition deputy, Chen Shun-bian, told Mr. Siew.

The news media said most legislators were willing to support the deal and analysts did not expect the assembly to block the project if Taiwan Aerospace decided to go ahead. The consortium signed a preliminary pact in November.

(Reuters, AP)

KOREA: Reaching Out to North

(Continued from first finance page)

being sold by Tokyo and Washington that it must behave more like a good international citizen, both by giving up its interest in building nuclear weapons and by normalizing relations with the South.

The first big breakthrough looked like it might come in early 1989, when Chung Ju Yung, founder of the Hyundai Group, declined South Korea by traveling to Pyongyang and proposing to develop a mountain resort and build several other ventures there.

Other South Korean tycoons have visited Pyongyang to discuss major investments in the North.

But the investment proposals have been put on ice because of political spats between the two Koreas. In March, the South Korean government decreed that it would

not approve any South Korean investment in the North until Pyongyang agreed to submit its nuclear plans to international inspection.

Meanwhile, trade between the two countries is proceeding, although not without the sort of circumstances that might be expected of two countries that continue to deeply distrust each other.

Consider Cheongji Trading Co., which last July became the first, and so far the only, South Korean company to ship products directly to the North when it delivered 5,000 tons of rice aboard a freighter that departed from the South Korean port of Mako to the North Korean port of Najin.

By shipping its rice directly, Cheongji managed to save on transportation expenses. But arranging the deal required painstaking negotiation.

Daewoo Vietnam Venture

(Continued from first finance page)

SEOUL — Daewoo Co. said Wednesday that it had agreed to set up a \$6 million joint venture to produce trucks and buses in Vietnam.

The plant, a joint venture with the state-run General Administration of Economy and Technology of Vietnam, will be Daewoo's first overseas auto factory. Construction of the plant, in Hanoi, will begin in May, Daewoo officials said.

Daewoo will provide the capital and Vietnam will supply land and facility services. Daewoo will hold 60 percent of the project and the Vietnam agency 40 percent.

The venture is expected to produce 400 buses and trucks a year starting in 1993.

Daewoo said it would sign another joint-venture contract in July to build an agricultural engine assembly factory, also in Vietnam. Daewoo Electronics Co. invested \$14 million in December to build a joint-venture factory with Donga Corp. of Vietnam to produce plastic cabinets for home electronic appliances. The plant is scheduled to be completed by year-end.

A \$64-million joint-venture hotel in Hanoi between Daewoo and Hanoi Electronic Corp. is expected to open in the second half of this year.

Trade between South Korea and Vietnam, conducted through third countries, rose to \$220 million last year, from \$140 million a year earlier. The two cut ties in 1975 after communist forces won the Vietnam War.

(AP, Reuters)

China Close to Being Top Toymaker

(Agence France-Press)

HONG KONG — China is poised to overtake Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea to become the world's leading toy-manufacturing center, a trade magazine said Wednesday.

Gifts and Home Products magazine, citing Chinese government statistics, said toy exports in the first half of 1991 had soared to \$321 million, a rise of 52.4 percent over the same period in 1990.

Investor's Asia table with line graphs for Hong Kong, Singapore, and Tokyo stock indices. Includes columns for Exchange, Index, Wednesday Close, Prev. Close, and % Change.

Very briefly:

- Alan Bond, the bankrupt former Australian tycoon, says he still has personal assets worth more than 1 million Australian dollars (\$760,000); Vietnam has decided to abandon price controls on most goods and services, but will retain them in key areas such as rice and gold; Malaysia has signed a 5 million ringgit (\$1.9 million) deal to acquire technology from Sweden's Bofors AB.

Large table of International Funds with columns for fund names, currencies, and prices. Includes sub-sections for International Funds, Other Funds, and various regional funds.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.

Japan Airlines advertisement with the slogan 'One airline you can count on' and the JAL logo. Includes text: 'With 10 flights between Europe and Japan a week' and 'A WORLD OF COMFORT'.

SPORTS PRO PLAYOFFS

Cup Fortunes Are Reversed

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO—The looks on their faces told all.

After a startling, three-day reversal of fortunes down the America's Cup homestretch, Dennis Conner was laughing out loud coming to the finish Tuesday, putting his lowest-level crewman on the helm, having barely snatched for the scrapping and generally yanking it up.

But on his once-high-flying cup, skipper Bill Koch and his crew were grimacing at the sight of the condemned man.

And the scene wasn't much different on the challengers' course, where Italy's fast-rising Il Moro di Venezia was a vision of cheer while once-invincible New Zealand hugged home in distress.

"That's what it's come to now in this remarkable Cup season: The odds-on favorites have fallen so far they're scrambling to stay alive. And it all happened so quickly."

When Conner's Stars & Stripes beat Koch's America for the third straight time in gentle breezes Tuesday, it seemed their best of 13 final races for the right to defend the Cup at 4 A. When Il Moro beat New Zealand by 53 seconds, it tied their best-of-five series at 3-3.

No one could have predicted it.

Conner, with a year-old, out-moded boat and a skimpy \$15 million budget, even-up with Koch's four-year-old, \$65 million, full-throttle Cup juggernaut, late in the game.

Nor could anyone have foreseen Il Moro, with a 3-8 record against New Zealand in the early racing

Panel Rewrites Rules, Restricting Use of Bowsprit

Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO—New Zealand's controversial bowsprit provoked more judicial action Tuesday.

Just hours after dismissing rival Italy's latest protest over the way the Kiwis use the protrusion to control their headsails, an international jury rewrote overall challengers' regatta rules early Tuesday to restrict use of the bowsprit, infuriating Italy, which has been seeking a review of the rules for weeks.

Regatta officials said the change had approval of all parties, but the Italian syndicate manager, Gabriel Rafanelli, denied it.

Italy's Il Moro di Venezia believes New Zealand has gained an illegal advantage by using its bowsprit in a way Italy says would not be allowed when the Cup match against a U.S. defender begins May 9.

On Tuesday, the jury rewrote challengers' rules to conform exactly to those of the Cup match, a move Italy's skipper, Paul Cayard, said comes too late.

and standing one loss away from elimination from the challenger finals three days ago, on an even keel again.

It's a tossup now. Whoever wins three of the next five defender races will advance to the Cup series May 9, and Conner is on a roll.

Whoever wins two of the next three on the challengers' course becomes the Cup challenger.

Both races were decided in the early going Tuesday. Conner, whose Stars & Stripes is happiest when breezes are light and fluky, got what he wanted once more as the race began in a six-knot westerly zephyr.

After an even start, he crossed behind America3 twice, then slid out to the right side of the race course when Meigs let him go, picking up a little added wind pressure there.

America3 came back across to join the fun. Sailing side by side, Conner mysteriously squeezed extra speed from his racer, inching closer until he began spilling disturbed air on America3's sails.

Meigs was forced to tack away for clear air and Conner was in front.

Once aboard, Conner played the puffs masterfully, pushing America3 farther back and rounding the first turning mark a commanding 1 minute 17 seconds ahead. He maintained a substantial lead until the next-to-last leg, when gear problems slowed America3.

Conner, laughing, crossed the finish 1 minute 47 seconds ahead.

Il Moro dominated from the start, while Il Moro sped across the line at full speed. By the first mark, Il Moro was 1:14 ahead. The Italians increased their lead steadily until the seventh leg, when New Zealand erased 1:16 of the deficit to close the gap to 51 seconds.

That was as close as they got, as Il Moro cruised to victory.



John McIntyre pushed Oiler Scott Mellanby, but Edmonton shoved the Kings out of the playoffs.

Oilers Oust Kings, And Blackhawks Knock Out Blues

The Associated Press

For all his money, Bruce McNall could not buy a Stanley Cup for his Los Angeles Kings—at least, not this season.

The Kings, who have the highest salary base in the National Hockey League, ended their season precipitously Tuesday night when they lost, 3-0, to Edmonton and were eliminated from the playoffs.

The victory wrapped up the first-round series for the Oilers in six games.

Bill Ranford stopped 26 shots as the Oilers ousted the visiting Kings.

whose roster includes five members of Edmonton's Stanley Cup dynasty of the 1980s—including Wayne Gretzky, the league's highest-paid player.

While Ranford and the Oilers' checkers shut down Gretzky, rookie Josef Benek and Joe Murphy gave Edmonton a 2-0 lead after one period. Benek beat Kelly Hrudey just 1:39 into the game and Murphy connected at 17:13.

Martin Gelinas, who came to the Oilers in the trade that sent Gretzky to Los Angeles four years ago, got the third goal 2:41 into the second period.

The Associated Press

This time, it was the New York Knicks who looked like playoff veterans and the Detroit Pistons who made the mistakes.

The Knicks, who lost the home-court advantage when they dropped an 89-88 decision to Detroit on Sunday, got it back on Tuesday by outlasting the Pistons, 90-87, in overtime in Auburn Hills, Michigan.

The Knicks' Patrick Ewing scored 12 of his 32 points in the fourth quarter and added 4 in overtime. His jumper in the lane with 13 seconds left in regulation forced overtime.

The Pistons did little right when it mattered. They blew a 3-point lead in the final minute, then could not get off a shot, let the Knicks get in front in overtime, and wasted several chances to tie or win in the final seconds.

Joe Dumars missed two free throws before Ewing hit his tying jumper. The Pistons held for the last shot, but Isiah Thomas was forced into a desperation hook shot that missed badly.

Nets 109, Cavaliers 104: The Nets won a post-season game for the first time since 1964 as Drazen Petrovic and Derrick Coleman led a late rally that overcame a 10-point deficit in East Rutherford, New Jersey, to stay alive in the series, which Cleveland leads, 2-1.

Petrovic scored 9 of his 20 points and Coleman had 8 of his 22 during a game-closing 27-12 run.

Chippers 96, Jazz 88: Doc Rivers scored all 15 of his points in the second half as Los Angeles shut down Utah's big guns and cut the Jazz's series lead to 2-1.

SuperSonics 129, Warriors 128: Shawn Kemp's two free throws with 6 seconds left gave Seattle a victory at home over Golden State and a 2-1 series lead.

After Billy Owens's layup with 7 seconds left gave the Warriors a 128-127 lead, Kemp drove to the basket, was fouled and made both free throws to put Seattle ahead.

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

SMYTHE DIVISION
Canucks 8, Jets 3: Vancouver, led by Pavel Bure's three goals, forced a seventh game in the series with the victory in Winnipeg.

The Canucks, who trailed 3-1 in the series, took the crowd out of the game by the midpoint of the first period and ran up a 5-1 lead before the 12-minute mark of the second.

Cliff Rozing and Tom Fergus each added two goals for the Canucks. Trevor Linden scored for Vancouver, which whipped the Jets 8-2 in the fifth game on Sunday and will host Game 7 on Thursday.

Kaith Tkachuk scored twice and Pat Elynuik had Winnipeg's other goal.

NBA PLAYOFFS

NORRIS DIVISION
Blackhawks 2, Blues 1: Jeremy Roenick scored both of his team's goals as the visiting Blackhawks eliminated St. Louis, winning the final three games of the series.

Roenick, who was second in the league with 53 goals, got his third and fourth of the playoffs. His second goal was his first at even strength since March 5 and gave the Blackhawks a 2-0 lead at 7:54 of the second period.

Red Wings 1, North Stars 0 (OT): The Red Wings forced a seventh game, using Sergei Fedorov's disputed goal 16:13 into overtime and Tim Cheveldae's second straight shutout to beat the North Stars in Bloomington, Minnesota.

Fedorov carried the puck into Minnesota's zone, skated around defenseman Chris Dabajnost and wristed the puck over Jan Casey's right shoulder. The puck hit the

If It's Thursday, Your Sports Jacket Might Say Cleveland

By Ian Thomason
Journal and Herald Tribune

PARIS—The brand name on the wristwatches read: CLEVELAND. I asked a sales clerk to come over.

"What is the translation of this word in French?" I asked.

"Cleveland," she said.

"Cleveland," I said.

She placed on the counter a display case of sports watches. Every one of them was celebrating the professional football and baseball teams from Cleveland. Cleveland, where everything that can go wrong is like finding dollar bills emblazoned with Duffy Dicks. The face of one wristwatch depicted a smiling player from the National Football League Cleveland Browns cackling his way to throw. I assumed, an interception that was returned for a touchdown. Another watch showed a generic Cleveland Indian swinging his bat with a broad grin, even though I assumed he had just struck out in the ninth with the bases loaded.

"It's the smile that troubles me," I said, admittedly dumbstruck for the first time since Woody Allen made that movie with Bette Midler. "I have never seen such a thing."

"Yes," she said politely.

"You know, this might be the first proof of existence of a baseball player from Cleveland smiling," I said. "At least since the advent of color photography."

"I've seen a shirt depicting the Boston White Sox," said Mike Carlson, vice president of European affairs for Major League Baseball International. "Sometimes you see really weird things, like 'Kansas City Cornflakes'—things that don't make any sense at all."

But nobody I interviewed ever had heard of anyone trying to make a living selling Cleveland Indians wristwatches.

"That's a bit of a mystery to me," said

"Sometimes you see weird things, like Kansas City Cornflakes."

Mike Carlson,
baseball executive

Tony Gadsby Peet, international vice president of licensing for the International Management Group, which oversees the European licensing of products for major league baseball and the NFL. "I know that our company did all right leaving Cleveland."

The popularity of American sports apparel is a recent phenomenon in Europe. The U.S. professional leagues began pushing their licensed products abroad only four or five years ago, led by the NFL, whose international retail sales exceed \$250 million annually. About three-quarters of the buyers in Europe don't know

anything about the Los Angeles Raiders or the Chicago Bears, according to Gadsby Peet. They buy the jackets and caps because they've seen them worn in American movies and music videos.

"I'd say they pretty completely don't understand the sport they're buying," Gadsby Peet said. "It would be much safer for the business if the sport came first and the business came later. Our long-term mission is to convert the fashion base into a fan base."

The NBA, which is the Hard Rock Cafe of sports leagues, has opened offices in Melbourne, Hong Kong and Barcelona. Though its teams rarely play outside of the United States, the television satellites have made a worldwide star out of Michael Jordan. International retail sales of NBA products for 1991 will total more than \$100 million, but the league believes that figure can someday equal its domestic business.

"Our goal is to become a global brand and have various business and market entities operating all over the world," said Rob Millman, vice president of international licensing for NBA Properties.

Though American clothing seems popular everywhere, the NBA has begun tailoring additional products for each country.

"We've launched a line of NBA chocolate in Israel," Millman said. "It's been a tremendous seller for them. Just this week they've sent a letter to us with their plans for an extended line of NBA candy—

suckers, gum, chocolate, hard candies. We have a company in Europe, it is the largest manufacturer of lollipops in Spain, making NBA team lollipops for us. I've got to tell you, it's a terrific product. We also are doing very well with a company that does an NBA cologne."

Does it smell like sweat?

"Actually, it smells very good," he said.

Because European sports leagues don't present a united front, individual clubs tend to market themselves as the U.S. leagues have had the pleasure of competing among themselves for the foreign business. They've also become more sophisticated in their pricing of black-market items.

"If we find something in a store that doesn't look legitimate, we buy it and we try to find out from the clerk or the manager where we can get more of it," said Paul Kaiyan, director of licensing for NBA International. "We've got a law firm in every country. They send a cease-and-desist letter to the manufacturer. If it doesn't stop, they keep pirating the product, then eventually it comes down to sweeps and raids and crackdowns."

However, no one seemed very much concerned about the Cleveland wristwatches, whether they are legitimately licensed or not. With the Indians, you can tell time by looking at the standings. The Indians are 8 games out. Well, then, the season can only be in its fourth week. Therefore, it must be April 30, a Thursday. I defy the watches to be more trustworthy than that.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Toronto	15	6	.714
New York	12	7	.632
Baltimore	12	6	.667
Boston	8	7	.533
Minnesota	8	7	.533
Detroit	7	12	.364
Cleveland	7	14	.333

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	14	5	.737
New York	11	9	.550
St. Louis	10	10	.500
Pittsburgh	8	12	.400
Montreal	8	13	.381
Chicago	7	12	.364

HOCKEY

Stanley Cup

Division Semifinals

Chicago 4, Detroit 3 (OT)

Edmonton 4, Los Angeles 3

Division Finals

Chicago 4, Detroit 3 (OT)

Edmonton 4, Los Angeles 3

World Championships

First Round

United States 1, Italy 0

Germany 2, Finland 0

Second Round

Canada 4, France 3

Russia 2, Switzerland 2

Japanese Baseball

Central League

Team	W	L	Pct.
Hiroshima	12	6	.667
Yokohama	10	8	.556
Chunichi	9	9	.500
Yokoyama	9	10	.476
Yokohama	8	11	.421
Yokohama	7	12	.364

World Championships

Western Conference

Golden State 3, Utah 2

Portland 3, Sacramento 2

Eastern Conference

Cleveland 3, Detroit 2

New York 3, Boston 2

Soccer

French Cup

Paris 1, Monaco 0

World Cup Qualifying

France 2, Romania 0

Germany 2, Czech Republic 0

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 6, Oakland 3

Detroit 4, Toronto 3

Chicago 4, Boston 3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 3

New York 3, St. Louis 2

Montreal 2, Cincinnati 1

Baseball Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Toronto 15-6 (.714)

New York 12-7 (.632)

Baltimore 12-6 (.667)

Boston 8-7 (.533)

Minnesota 8-7 (.533)

Detroit 7-12 (.364)

Cleveland 7-14 (.333)

Baseball Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 14-5 (.737)

New York 11-9 (.550)

St. Louis 10-10 (.500)

Pittsburgh 8-12 (.400)

Montreal 8-13 (.381)

Chicago 7-12 (.364)

Baseball Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 6-0 (.600)

Oakland 3-0 (.500)

Detroit 4-0 (.667)

Toronto 3-0 (.500)

Chicago 4-0 (.667)

Boston 3-0 (.500)

Baseball Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 4-0 (.667)

Pittsburgh 3-0 (.500)

New York 2-0 (.667)

St. Louis 1-0 (.500)

Montreal 1-0 (.500)

Cincinnati 0-1 (.000)

Baseball Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 6-0 (.600)

Oakland 3-0 (.500)

Detroit 4-0 (.667)

Toronto 3-0 (.500)

Chicago 4-0 (.667)

Boston 3-0 (.500)

Feeling Misunderstood?

AT&T USADirect® Service makes it easy to call home.

Just dial the access number of the country you're in. You'll be connected to AT&T in the U.S. and we'll complete your call fast.

Country	Access Number
ARGENTINA	001-800-285-1171
AUSTRALIA	001-800-285-1171
BRAZIL	001-800-285-1171
CHINA	001-800-285-1171
HONG KONG	001-800-285-1171
INDIA	001-800-285-1171
JAPAN	001-800-285-1171
KOREA	001-800-285-1171
NETHERLANDS	001-800-285-1171
NEW ZEALAND	001-800-285-1171
PHILIPPINES	001-800-285-1171
SINGAPORE	001-800-285-1171
TAIWAN	001-800-285-1171
THAILAND	001-800-285-1171
UNITED KINGDOM	001-800-285-1171
USA	1-800-285-1171

SIDELINES

South Africa Returns to Davis Cup

TUNIS (AP)—South Africa returned to Davis Cup competition Wednesday for the first time since 1978, beating Cameroon in two singles matches at the site of a six-nation qualifying event here.

Christo Van Rensburg defeated Lionel Kemajou, 6-0, 6-0, and Wayne Ferreira beat Angelia Muogo, 7-5, 6-2.

South Africa was readmitted by the International Tennis Federation last year following President Frederik W. de Klerk's moves to dismantle apartheid. South Africa won the Davis Cup in 1974 when India refused to play in the final match. It last appeared in the competition in 1978, when it lost to the United States in a preliminary round.

Napoli Hasn't Summoned Maradona

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Diego Maradona has not been summoned by the Italian soccer club Napoli to return and prepare for the 1992-1993 season, according to the Argentine soccer star's agent, Marcos Franchi.

Franchi was interviewed by a local radio station about remarks by Napoli's president, Corrado Ferlaino, who said, "Maradona is still owned by Napoli, thus it's our right and duty to summon him for next season."

The agent agreed that Maradona was bound by his contract to Napoli until June 1993, but he added that Ferlaino's remarks "are good for nothing except to create more problems." Maradona is serving a 15-month international ban for drug use.

For the Record

Bjorn Borg suffered the worst defeat of his comeback attempt on Tuesday, overruled in 47 minutes, 6-1, 6-0, by Goran Pripić in Munich.

The Grand Slam Cup, at \$6 million the richest tournament in men's tennis, will continue to be held in Munich until 1994, organizers said on Wednesday.

Brian Mahoney was officially named to succeed the retiring Lou Carnesecca as St. John's basketball coach on Wednesday.

Tim Worley, a Pittsburgh Steelers running back, on Wednesday was notified by the National Football League that he has been banned from the NFL for at least one year in accordance with the league's substance abuse policy. Worley was banned because he missed two scheduled drug tests in February.

AT&T USADirect® Service makes it easy to call home.

Just dial the access number of the country you're in. You'll be connected to AT&T in the U.S. and we'll complete your call fast.

Country	Access Number
ARGENTINA	001-800-285-1171
AUSTRALIA	001-800-285-1171
BRAZIL	001-800-285-1171
CHINA	001-800-285-1171
HONG KONG	001-800-285-1171
INDIA	001-800-285-1171
JAPAN	001-800-285-1171
KOREA	001-800-285-1171
NETHERLANDS	001-800-285-1171
NEW ZEALAND	001-800-285-1171
PHILIPPINES	001-800-285-1171
SINGAPORE	001-800-285-1171
TAIWAN	001-800-285-1171
THAILAND	001-800-285-1171
UNITED KINGDOM	001-800-285-1171
USA	1-800-285-1171

ART BUCHWALD The Killing Fields

WASHINGTON — This could be called "The Year of the Killing Fields." It seems that everyone has a reason to kill somebody in order to save somebody else.

I was walking past an abortion clinic when a "right-to-lifer" ordered me to choose sides. He said that if I was against the "lifers" he would kill me.

"That's a hostile attitude, particularly since you are in the business of saving human beings."

"Pro-choice people are not human beings. They are murderers and should get the death penalty."

I explained to the man that while I didn't agree with what he said, I would defend to the death his right to say it, as long as he would do the same for me.

He said, "Forget it."



Buchwald

"Look," I told him, "I happen to be a friend of both Roe and Wade and I am sure that they would not approve of you setting fire to clinics that legally perform abortions."

He responded, "That's how much you know. Neither Roe nor Wade condoned murder. If we don't prevent this carnage, who will?"

"But you can't kill people to save them," I said.

"You are telling women what to do with their bodies, after your sex got into this mess in the first place."

At this point a pro-choice lady came up and yelled, "If you care so much about life, why are you trying to kill everyone?"

"Why don't you drop dead!" she

anti-abortion protester, shouted back.

"I have no intention of dropping dead, but I'll destroy anyone who tries to close down this clinic."

I didn't realize how heated this debate could become. The pro-choice woman was sticking her finger in the right-to-lifer's chest.

"This is not a question of life or death—it's one of choice. Those of us who want to keep abortion legal are not murderers, but we are willing to die for what Roe and Wade believed in."

Neither side seemed to be getting anywhere, so I strolled over to the Supreme Court.

A large group was marching in a circle protesting the execution of Robert Alton Harris. One sign proclaimed, DEATH TO THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA; another read, CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS CRUEL AND UNUSUAL AND SO IS THE SUPREME COURT; another just said, MURDER MOST FOUL.

The capital punishment group a few feet away was yelling things like, "Take gas" and "Pull the switch," and "If he can't feel it, isn't punishment."

The two groups were screaming at each other, and both gave the impression that none of them would settle for anything less than first-degree homicide. The pro-gas-chamber demonstrators were demanding the castration of their opponents.

I tried to put my two cents in. "I speak for the voices of sanity," I said, holding my arm in the air like Mahatma Gandhi. "We should be nice to each other."

Both sides started to pelt me with vegetables.

"Go back to where you came from," someone shouted.

"Are you crazy?" I yelled. "I just came from an anti-abortion rally."

Seventh Avenue, the Movie

NEW YORK — Hollywood met Seventh Avenue at a NoHo loft where Barry Sonnenfeld, director of "The Addams Family," was shooting scenes for a new movie, not yet named, starring Michael J. Fox.

The film features Isaac Mizrahi in a cameo role as — what else? — a fashion designer. While Mizrahi and a long-legged cadre of models milled around backstage, simulating the frenzy of a fashion opening, Fox spoke a few lines.

When Christian Lacroix, the Paris designer, made a surprise visit to the set in the afternoon, there was much hugging and kissing, but he did not get a cameo.

The models, by the way, who make about \$500 an hour for real fashion shows, got extras' pay: \$100 a day and all the Diet Coke they could drink.

For a fashion-show scene, about 300 other extras are to depict a typical audience of fashion editors and store buyers. For the sake of realism, they were all told to wear black.

The Writhing Images of Francis Bacon

By Michael Kimmelman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Francis Bacon, the Irish-born painter who died Tuesday, was one of the most exalted, and most disliked, artists of the postwar era as a result of his abstract images of psychological and physical brutality.

Bacon first gained acclaim in 1945, when he exhibited "Three Studies for Figures at the Base of the Crucifixion" at the Lefevre Gallery in London.

His angrily drawn image of writhing half-human, half-animal forms, perched atop pedestals and set in claustrophobic spaces, seemed to epitomize the grim spirit of post-war England and established the painter immediately as a master of the macabre.

That reputation was to be reinforced time and again by the screaming popes, butchered carcasses and distorted portraits that Bacon turned out over the next four and a half decades.

Critics noted his links with, among other things, the Surrealist art of Picasso and with German Expressionism. Detractors — and there were always many of them, especially in the United States, where he seemed so out of step with the Abstract Expressionists of his generation — dismissed his art as sensationalistic and sick.

Museums around the world bought his work, but private collectors were often loath to decorate their homes with it. The former British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, once called him "that man who paints those dreadful pictures."

But Bacon maintained that he was simply a realist and did not aim to shock. "You can't be more horrific than life itself," he was fond of saying.

Until his death, he continued to work in his cramped, cluttered studio in a small ramshackle mews house in South Kensington, London, with its bare bulbs, tattered photographs taped to the wall, and bathtub in the kitchen.

Although his paintings sold for millions of dollars, Bacon eschewed most of the trappings of success. He kept no bank account, but would reach into his pocket and pull out a wad of cash whenever he wanted to indulge in lunches in swank restaurants or Champagne for the crowd at the Colony Room, the run-down drinking club in the Soho district of London, where he was a regular for more than 40 years.

A man of striking contradictions, he cultivated a bad-boy reputation, speaking freely about his fondness for alcohol, his homosexuality and his kinship with gangsters.

Friends knew he could be ornery and unpredictable, especially after a few drinks. But they also admired him for his generosity, wit and kindness, qualities that clashed so dramatically with the paintings for which he was famous.

The son of a hard-drinking racehorse trainer (and a collateral descendant of the great Elizabethan statesman and philosopher of the same name), Bacon spent his first years moving with his family between Dublin and London.

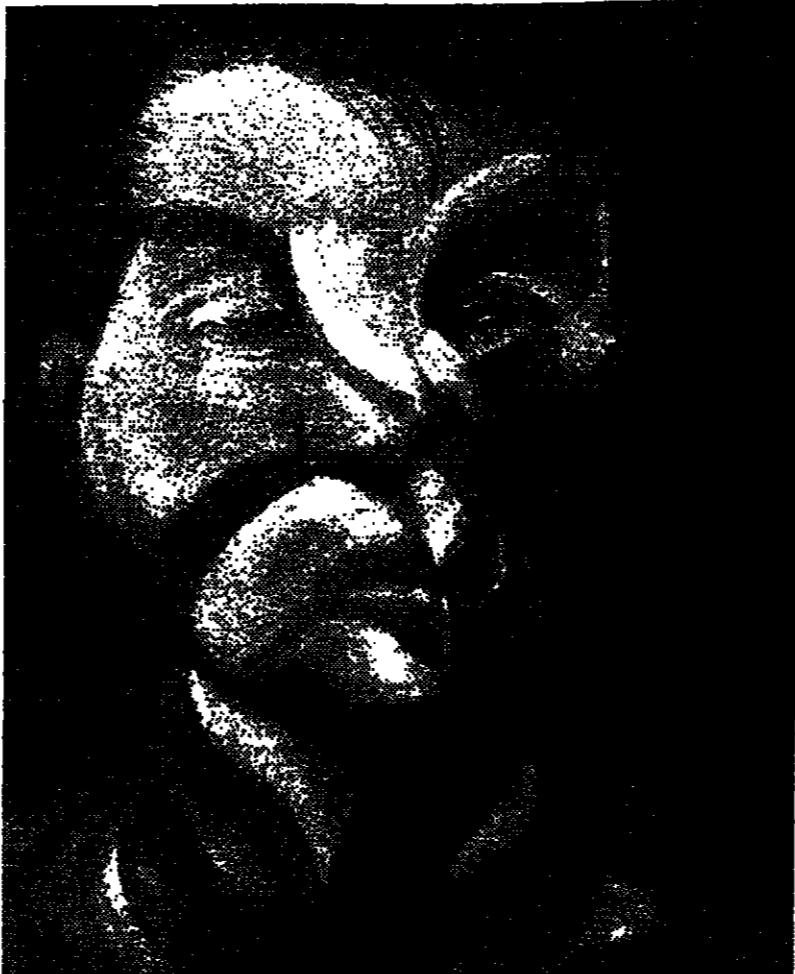
Asthma made school a problem, so he was tutored by clergymen at home. He never got along with his mother and father. When, at the age of 16, he was discovered to have had sex with some of the grooms at the stables and was caught trying on his mother's underwear, his parents banished him.

Bacon traveled to Berlin, where he spent long nights in transvestite bars and endless hours with the sort of rough characters who would be no less a part of his social circle than intellectuals like the poets Michael Leiris and Stephen Spender.

He stopped in Paris, where he saw an exhibition of Picasso's surreal paintings of the 1920s, although he later said it had little impact on him.

In 1929, he settled in London, working briefly as a designer of modernist furniture, for which he achieved a modest reputation. Almost casually, and without any formal training, he took up painting, but he came to consider these earliest canvases "so awful" that he subsequently painted over or destroyed almost all of them.

In 1933, he participated in a group show and was mentioned in a book called "Art Now," by the critic and historian Herbert Read. Over the next few years he exhibited his work a little, but he treated art less as a career than as a distraction from the drinking, gambling and wandering around London that were his main preoccupations.



A self-portrait of Francis Bacon, painted in 1972.

When World War II started, Bacon tried to enlist but was rejected because of his asthma. He supported himself through a string of odd jobs. The restlessness he recounted feeling during these years, his sexual indiscretions, his mood of frustration and claustrophobia, and his casual disregard for social mores and the opinions of others, would become characteristics of his art. But only as the war was ending did he begin to take painting seriously as an occupation.

The sources for his art were eclectic. He looked at the work of Old Masters like Velázquez, whose "Portrait of Pope Innocent X" he combined with a still photograph from Sergei Eisenstein's film "The Battleship Potemkin" to contrive his series of screaming popes.

Bacon derived images from the newspaper and magazine photographs that he collected, and from the famous sequential photographs of moving figures and animals that Edward Muybridge made in the late 19th century. References to the latest designs in furniture and clothing regularly appeared in his art.

He based one series of paintings on van Gogh; another series was inspired by the "Orchestra" of Aeschylus. "What is called Surrealism has gone through art at all times," he once said. "What is more surreal than Aeschylus?"

And he was an extraordinary portraitist of his friends, somehow managing despite the blurred and mangled features, to convey an unmistakable likeness and very often the attributes of beauty, wit and affection.

Although Bacon made a handful of landscapes over the course of his career, he was first and last a painter of the human body. His images twisted it, X-rayed it, made it bleed, transmogrify and unravel. The body became an expression of longing, exhaustion, illness and also lust.

Few artists could render flesh so palpably and voluptuously, or endow even so mundane a subject as a man turning a bathroom faucet with Michelangelo-like aspirations.

Often his figures were represented in what looked like cages or enclosures or in bleak rooms. In time, he came to favor gold frames and glass protection for his paintings, extravagant touches that intentionally contrasted with the shocking content of the pictures and underscored his desire to have his art considered in the company of museum masterpieces.

He consistently said his art was not about anything in particular, that his paintings conveyed no narrative. "I've no story to tell," he said. Over the years, he was criticized for recycling a small repertoire of images and devices.

But if his subjects did not change, his style did. Increasingly, his paintings were characterized by a refinement of touch that made his starting subject matter all the more unexpected.

In 1988, he made a second version of "Three Studies for Figures at the Base of a Crucifixion," in which rawness has been replaced by an almost lyrical handling of paint and the figures seem less grim, more incorporeal, as if they were memories of the earlier ones.

Bacon's paintings have connections with the work of divergent postwar artists without belonging to any specific movement. He is part of the tradition of English figure painting to which Lucian Freud, Frank Auerbach, Leon Kossoff and others belong.

At the same time, like Alberto Giacometti, he explored the spirit of existential anguish that pervaded European postwar culture. (He admired the writings of Samuel Beckett and Harold Pinter.) Although he denied any interest in the American Abstract Expressionists, and although his art was generally thought to be in opposition to theirs, Bacon's work invariably brings to mind the violent and distorted paintings of women by Willem de Kooning.

Through Pop, Minimalism, Conceptual art and every other movement of the 1960s and early '70s, Bacon stuck to his path, eschewing fashion. But in the late '70s and early '80s, he was taken up by the young Neo-Expressionists, who felt an affinity with his emphasis on the figure and the emotionalism of his imagery.

A few years ago, Bacon lamented that old age was "a desert because all of one's friends die." Yet he described himself as eternally "an optimist, but about nothing."

"We live, we die and that's it," he said.

PEOPLE

National Gallery Names Successor to Brown

Earl A. Powell III, director of the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, has been named to succeed J. Carter Brown as director of the National Gallery of Art in Washington. Powell, 48, will take over this fall. Since he became director of the Los Angeles museum in 1980, its annual budget has increased to \$31 million from \$2.5 million, it has completed two major additions and added 40,000 works to its permanent collections.

Edward Koch, former mayor of New York, confirmed that he considered suicide when a political scandal broke early in his final term in office. "I was so overwhelmed by the betrayal of a handful of people... that I was very distraught," he said. Koch was responding to press reports about his upcoming memoir, "Citizen Koch." Koch, 67, said this "lowest moment of my life" occurred after Donald Menses, the Democratic leader and Queens borough president, killed himself in connection with a corruption scandal.

Nancy Reagan was a tranquilizer-popping child beater during Ronald Reagan's years as governor of California, says Patric Davis, their estranged daughter. Davis said she received daily beatings as she got older, and when she tried to tell her father, he wouldn't believe her. Davis, 30, said in a TV interview that her mother existed in a tranquilizer fog and took up to five or six a day. "Yes, there was abuse in this family," she said. "There was emotional abuse. There was substance abuse." Davis appeared on the program to talk about her autobiography, "The Way I See It," scheduled for release Thursday. It is her fourth book.

The Polish composer Krzysztof Penderecki was named winner of the annual \$150,000 Grawemeyer Award for Music Composition. The University of Louisville in Kentucky, which administers the award, named for a retired Kentucky industrialist, Charles Grawemeyer, said Penderecki was honored for the 53-minute "Adagio for Large Orchestra" in his Fourth Symphony, commissioned for the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man drafted during the French Revolution. It was premiered in 1989 by the Orchestre National de France.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Page 4

At Your Service Around the Globe

Even when you're far from home, AT&T is closer than you think.

AT&T USADirect® Service is simple. Whether you use your AT&T Calling Card or call collect, all you have to do is dial a brief USADirect access number and you will reach an English-speaking AT&T Operator in the United States who will place your call for you. You'll be billed at AT&T's economical operator-assisted international rates — no more unexpected foreign rates or hotel surcharges. And your calls are itemized on your AT&T bill, providing a record of international phone expenses.

AT&T USADirect Service also offers several special features.

AT&T Message Service allows you to record a one-minute message in your own voice and have it delivered to more than 170 countries, including the United States, on the date and time you specify. In the event there is no answer, we try for up to four hours to get your message through. If the message cannot be delivered this time, you pay only for your USADirect call. There is no charge for attempting to deliver your message. Just use your AT&T Calling Card, dial USADirect and ask for 800 562-6275.

You can also use USADirect to reach 800 numbers in the United States, both AT&T services and businesses whose 800 number service is provided by AT&T. (Note that 800 numbers called from outside the United States are billed at USADirect rates.)

Other features offered by USADirect include Sequential Calling, which allows you to make up to 10 consecutive calls without redialing the access number; AT&T Language Line® Services, which put the skills of a professional interpreter at your disposal 24 hours a day, seven days a week; and AT&T Enhanced FAX service for sending and receiving faxes.

CITY FILES

London

Country and city codes: 44 71 or 81
Emergency: 999
Medical assistance: International Association for Medical Assistance to Travelers, 71-584 6718
U.S. Embassy: 71-499 9000
Tourism Office: 71-730 3488
Association of British Chambers of Commerce: 71-222 1555
American Chamber of Commerce: 71-493 0381
Customs: Under the retail export scheme, visitors can reclaim the 17.5 percent value-added tax on purchases over a certain price.
Currency: \$1 equals .57 pounds.

Neighborhoods: The City of London proper is the eastern business district, where banks and financial houses, as well as Saint Paul's cathedral, are found. Following the curve of the Thames, this shades into the West End, which includes the theater district, Piccadilly Circus, Leicester Square and Soho. Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament and Whitehall are in Westminster, with its famous abbey, parks, shopping streets and luxury hotels. Docklands, to the east of the City downstream along the Thames, is the new commercial and business district.

Munich

Country and city codes: 49 89
Emergency: 110
Medical assistance: 55 86 61
U.S. Consulate: 23 01-1
Munich Tourist Office: 23 91 211
Trade Fair Center (Münchener Messe- und Ausstellungsgesellschaft): 51 07-0
Bavarian Chamber of Industry-Trade: 51 16-0
American Chamber of Commerce: 41 74 34
Customs: Foreigners can claim refunds on the 14 percent value-added tax on large purchases by having their receipts stamped at Customs.
Currency: \$1 equals 1.65 Deutsche marks.

Neighborhoods: The center of Munich is compact, with most of the main landmarks within one square mile. The main railroad station is to the west and faces a pedestrian area that encompasses the major shopping streets. The main squares are the Karlsplatz and the Marienplatz, site of the city hall and near the oldest part of the city. The Maximilianstrasse is Munich's most elegant thoroughfare. It abuts the opera house and the Residenz, the former royal palace. Farther north and east is the English Garden, flanked by museums. To the northwest is the former artists' quarter.

CALENDAR

- MUNICH UNTIL MAY 17: Retrospective of the work of Georg Baselitz, Kunsthalle. Tel.: 22 44 12
- LONDON MAY 19-22: Chelsea Flower Show, The Royal Horticultural Society. Tel.: 71-834 4333
- MUNICH JUNE 25-27: Electrical Technology Trade Exhibition, MesseGelaende. Tel.: 519 8125
- LONDON JUNE 10-20: Grosvenor House Antiques Fair, Grosvenor House. Tel.: 71-629 0024
- LONDON JUNE 22-JULY 5: Lawn Tennis Championships, All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, Wimbledon. Tel.: 81-946 2244
- MUNICH JULY 7-10: International Media Market, MesseGelaende. Tel.: 381 9040



AT&T

To order an AT&T USADirect Service calling card, call 1 800 874-4000, ext. 321. If you are calling from outside the U.S., use AT&T USADirect Service and call 1 412 553-7458, ext. 921, collect. This number cannot be used to place USADirect calls.

The AT&T TRAVELER'S GUIDE

AT&T USADirect Service

AT&T USADirect® Service can get you home in seconds. Just dial the access number of the country you're in. You'll be connected to AT&T in the United States.

ACCESS NUMBERS IN EUROPE

A complete list of access numbers can be found every day on the Sports page.

AUSTRIA	022-905-011	NETHERLANDS	06*-022-9111
BELGIUM	078-11-0010	NORWAY	050-12011
DENMARK	8001-0010	POLAND	010-480-0111
FINLAND	9800-100-10	PORTUGAL	05017-1-288
FRANCE	19*-0011	SPAIN	900-99-00-11
GERMANY	0130-0010	SWEDEN	020-795-611
GREECE	00-800-1311	SWITZERLAND	155-00-11
HUNGARY	00*-800-01111	UNITED KINGDOM	0800-89-0011
IRELAND	1 800-550-000		
ITALY	172-1011		
LUXEMBOURG	0-800-0111		

Eastern Standard Time is six hours behind Continental Europe. Five hours behind the British Isles.

* Western portion.
* Dial "0" and wait second tone outside Warsaw.
* May not be available from every phone.
* Not available from public phones.

AT&T Teleplan Plus™ member hotels fully support AT&T's policy of minimizing surcharges and providing excellent communications services, making it easy to conduct business from outside the United States.

AT&T Teleplan Plus™ member hotels include: all Marriott Hotels worldwide; all Choice Hotels International; all Sheraton Hotels in Scandinavia; all InterEurope Hotels in Europe; Albergo Internazionale and Hotel Trevi, Rome; Hotel Terminus, Naples; Best Western City Hotel, Genoa; Peruse e le Villa Residence, Perugia; Hotel San Pietro di Positano, Positano; all Holiday Inn Asia-Pacific Hotels; Westin Tai Ping Yang Hotel, Shanghai; Hotel Oberoi, New Delhi; and Hotel Victoria, Hong Kong.

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chge
365.6	362.0	363.7	+2.4

DOJ	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	+ 0.00
DIS	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	+ 0.00
IBM	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	+ 0.00
INTL	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	+ 0.00
MSFT	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	+ 0.00
SPY	363.7	362.0	363.7	363.7	+ 2.4

Stock Indexes

FTSE 100 (LIPFEE)	2792	+ 23.5
DAX (DAX)	2079	+ 20.5

Du Pont Posts a Drop in Earnings

WILMINGTON, Delaware (Reuters) — Du Pont Co., the largest chemical company, said Wednesday its first-quarter earnings fell 18 percent from a year ago due to a steep drop in profit from its